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## What's Wrong With Mexico?

By P. BECKWITH  
DAVIS



# PAIGE

## *The Most Beautiful Car in America*

Buying a Paige Car is very much like buying a high grade, first mortgage bond. Both the principal and interest of the investment are protected by a company that has never failed to meet its obligations.

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# The Secret of Making People Like You

"Getting people to like you is the quick road to success—it's more important than ability," says this man. It surely did wonders for him. How he does it—a simple method which anyone can use instantly.

ALL the office was talking about it, and we were wondering which one of us would be the lucky man.

There was an important job to be filled—as Assistant-to-the-President. According to the general run of salaries in the office, this one would easily pay from \$7,000 to \$10,000 a year.

The main requisite, as we understood it, was striking personality and the ability to meet even the biggest men in their offices, their clubs and their homes on a basis of absolute equality. This the firm considered of even more importance than knowledge of the business.

YOU know just what happens when news of this sort gets around an office. The boys got to picking the man among themselves. They had the choice all narrowed down to two men—Harrison and myself. That was the way I felt about it, too. Harrison was big enough for the job, and could undoubtedly make a success of it. But, personally, I felt that I had the edge on him in lots of ways. And I was sure that the firm knew it, too.

Never shall I forget my thrill of pleasure when the president's secretary came into my office with a cheery smile, looked at me meaningfully, handed me a bulletin and said, "Mr. Frazer, here is the news about the new Assistant-to-the-President." There seemed to be a new note of added respect in her attitude toward me. I smiled my appreciation as she left my desk.

At last I had come into my own! Never did the sun shine so brightly as on that morning, and never did it seem so good to be alive! These were my thoughts as I gazed out of the window, seeing not the hurrying throngs, but vivid pictures of my new position flashing before me. And then for a further joyous thrill I read the bulletin. It said, "Effective January 1, Mr. Henry J. Peters, of our Cleveland office, will assume the duties of Assistant-to-the-President at the home office."

PETERS! Peters!—surely it could not be Peters! Why, this fellow Peters was only a branch-office salesman.

Personality! Why, he was only five feet four inches high, and had no more personality than a mouse. Stalk him up against a big man and he would look and act like an office boy. I know Peters well and there was nothing to him, nothing at all.

January the first came and Peters assumed his new duties. All the boys were openly hostile to him. Naturally, I felt very keen about it, and did not exactly go out of my way to make things pleasant for him—not exactly!

But our open opposition did not seem to bother Peters. He went right on with his work and began to make good. Soon I noticed that despite my feeling against him, I was secretly beginning to admire him. He was winning over the other boys, too. It was not long before we all buried our little hatchets and palled up with Peters.

The funny thing about it was the big hit he made with the people we did business with. I never saw anything like it. They would come in and write in and telephone in to the firm and praise Peters to the skies. They insisted on doing business with him, and gave him orders of a size that made us dizzy to look at. And offers of positions—why, Peters had almost as many fancy-figure positions offered to him as a dictionary has words.

WHAT I could not get into my mind was how a little, unassuming old nary-to-look-at chap like Peters could make such an impression with everyone—especially with influential men. He seemed to have an uncanny influence over people. The masterly Peters of today was an altogether different man from the commonplace Peters I had first met years ago. I could not figure it out, nor could the other boys.

One day at luncheon I came right out and asked Peters how he did it. I half expected him to evade. But he did not. He let me in on the secret. He said he was not afraid to do it because there was always plenty of room at the top. What Peters told me acted on my mind in exactly the same way as when you stand on a hill and look through binocular glasses at objects in the far distance. Many things I could not see before suddenly leaped into my mind with startling clearness. A new sense of power surged through me. And I felt the urge to put it into action.

Within a month I was getting remarkable results. I had suddenly become popular. Business men of importance who had formerly given me only a passing nod of acquaintance, suddenly showed a desire for my friendship. I was invited into the most select social circles. People—even strangers—actually went out of their way to do things for me. At first I was astounded at my new power over men and women. Not only could I get them to do what I wanted them to do, but they actually anticipated my wishes and seemed eager to please me. But let me tell you some of my experiences: One of our biggest customers had a grievance against the firm. He held off payment of a big bill.

He held off payment of a big bill. I was sent to see him. He met me like a cornered tiger. A few words and I calmed him. Inside of fifteen minutes he was showering me with apologies. He gave me a check in full payment, another big order, and promised to continue giving us all his business.

For certain reasons it became necessary for the firm to obtain a signed letter from a prominent public man. Three of our men had tried, and failed. Then I was given the job. I felt I had been made the "goat." But I got the signed letter, and with it an inside tip which enabled us to land a prize order about which our competitors are still guessing and wondering.

Then trouble sprang up at one of our factories. The men talked strike. Things looked ugly. I was sent to straighten it out. On the eve of a general walkout, I pacified the men and headed off the strike. And not only this, but ever since then this factory has led all our other plants in production.

I could tell you dozens of similar instances, but they all tell the same story—the ability to make people like you, believe what you want them to believe, and to do what you want them to do. I take no personal credit for what I have done. All the credit I give to the method Peters told me about. We have told it to lots of our friends, and it has enabled them to do just as remarkable things as Peters and I have done.

Which reminds me: One of my wife's close friends moved to another town where she was a stranger. My wife of course knew of my method. She told it to her friend with the idea that it might be of assistance to her in meeting new people. It helped her so wonderfully that in a very short time she won the close friendship of many of the "best families" in the town. Everyone wonders how she did it. But WE know.

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BUT YOU want to know what method I used to do all these remarkable things. It is this: You know that everyone does not think alike. What one likes another dislikes. What pleases one offends another. And what offends one pleases another. Well, there's your cue. You can make an instant hit with anyone if you say the things they want you to say and act the way they want you to act. Do this and they will surely like you, and believe in you, and will go miles out of their way to PLEASE YOU.

You can do this easily by knowing certain simple things. Written on every man, woman and child are signs, as clearly and as distinctly as though they were in letters a foot high, which show you from one quick glance exactly what to say and to do to please them—to get them to believe what you want them to believe—to think as you think—to do exactly what you want them to do.

Knowing these simple signs is the whole secret of getting what you want out of life—of making friends, of business and social advancement. Every great leader uses this method. That is why he is a leader. Use it yourself and you will quickly become a leader—nothing can stop you. And you will want to use it if for no other reason than to protect yourself against others.

WHAT Peters told me at luncheon that day was this: "Get Dr. Blackford's 'Reading Character at Sight.'" I did so. This is how I learned to do all the remarkable things I have told you about.

You have heard of Dr. Blackford, the Master Character Analyst. Many concerns will not employ a man without first getting Dr. Blackford to pass on him. Concerns such as Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Baker-Vawter Company, Scott Paper Company and many others pay Dr. Blackford large annual fees for advice on dealing with human nature.

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Such confidence have the publishers in Dr. Blackford's Course, "Reading Character at Sight," that they will gladly send it to you on approval. Send no money. Merely fill in and mail the coupon. The complete course will go to you instantly on approval, all charges prepaid. Look it over thoroughly. See if it lives up to the claims made for it. If you do not want to keep it, then return it, and the transaction is closed. And if you decide to keep it—as you surely will—then merely remit Five Dollars in full payment.

Remember, you take no risk, you assume no obligation. The entire course goes to you on approval. You've everything to gain—nothing to lose. So mail the coupon NOW, while this remarkable offer remains open.



"In a very short time she won the close friendship of many of the 'best families' in town."

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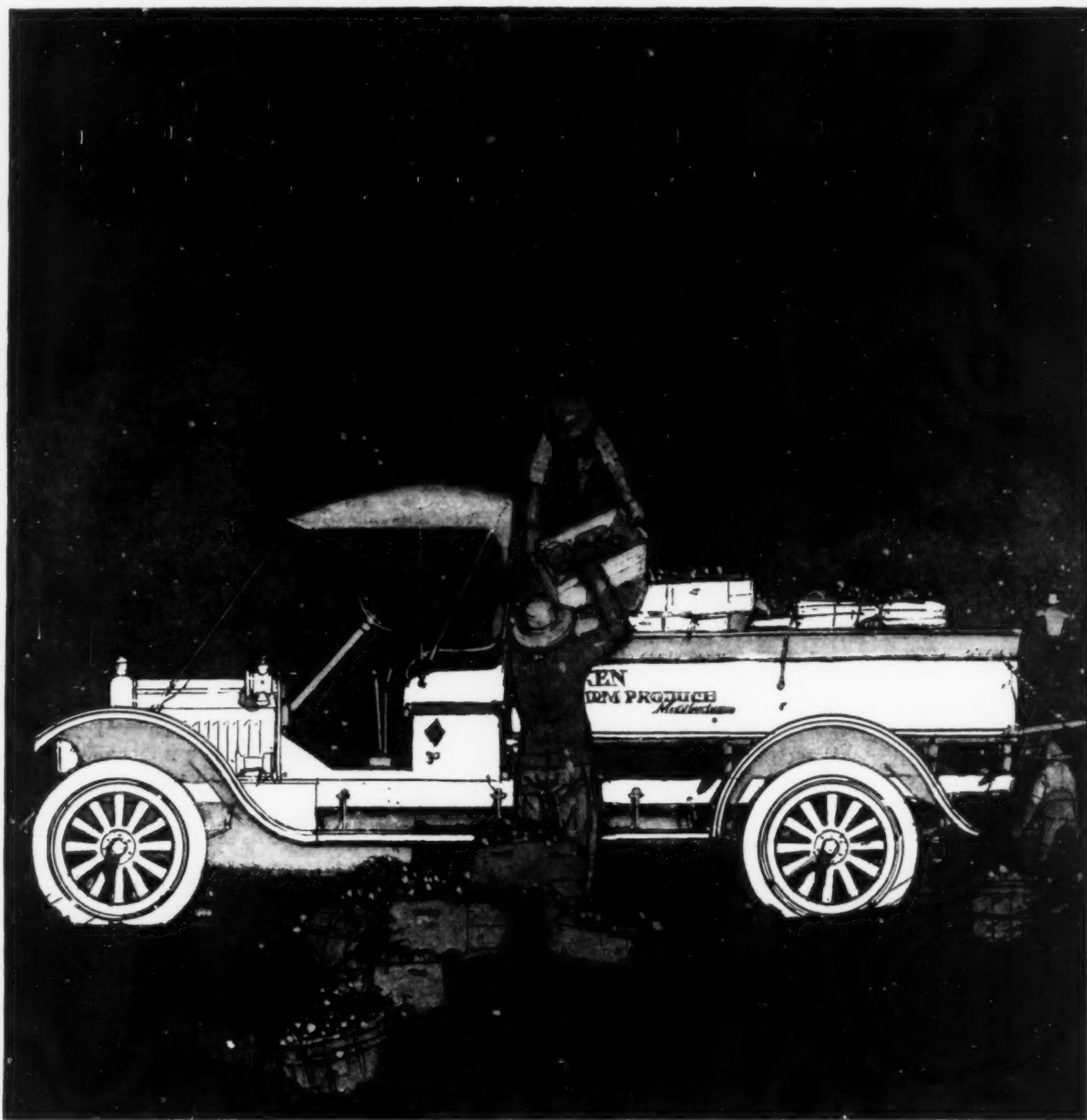
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*work done.* Keeping everlastingly at it means a big saving in haulage cost. 100,000, 200,000 and even 300,000 miles are not uncommon for White Trucks.

It was just this dependability in action which enabled entire transport formations in the French Army, equipped exclusively with White Trucks, to win the Croix de Guerre, and made White 1½—2-ton Trucks the Class A standard in the United States Army.

THE WHITE COMPANY, *Cleveland*





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## THE STEEL STRIKE

By CHARLES AUBREY EATON

THE Public is painfully familiar with the superficial facts of the strike in the steel industry which began September 22nd and which is costing the workers (according to the statements of its leaders) at least a million and a half dollars a day in loss of wages. An investigating committee of the Senate has heard the testimony of Mr. Gary for the United States Steel Corporation and of Mr. Gompers, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Foster and others representing the American Federation of Labor.

The issue is the open shop. The struggle is between the American Federation of Labor which is determined to unionize the steel industry and the United States Steel Corporation which is determined to keep the steel industry "open shop," as it has been since 1892.

There seems to be no issue between the employees of the Steel Company and the Company itself. Their relations have been and are mutually satisfactory and if Mr. Foster, Mr. Fitzpatrick and their associates had found occupation for their talents elsewhere there would have been no strike.

Impartial investigators inform us through the press that only about 20% of the workers are out; and that, roughly speaking, these constitute the non-English-speaking alien element among the employees. The strike call was printed in more than 20 languages. The American workmen as a class have refused to strike and are violently opposed to the revolutionary appeal which has been made to their fellow employees of alien origin.

### Sinister Words

Mr. Fitzpatrick, the chief agent of the American Federation of Labor, is quoted as declaring at the inception of the strike: "We are going to socialize the basic industries of the United States. This is the beginning of the fight."

Mr. Foster, who figures as the literary leader in the movement, has worked his way into the American Federation of Labor from the ranks of the I. W. W. Reverend W. M. Woodfin, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Homestead, in an article published by a New York newspaper, quotes from Mr. Foster when that gentleman was a candidate for the Editorship of the I. W. W. organ "Solidarity." Mr. Foster's platform as printed over his own signature at that time reads as follows:

"I am satisfied from my observations that the only way for the I. W. W. to have the workers adopt and practice the principles of revolutionary unionism—which I take is its mission—is to give up its attempt to create a new labor movement, turn itself into a propaganda league, get into the organized labor movement, and, by building up better fighting machines within the old unions than those possessed by our reactionary enemies, revolutionize these unions even as our French Syndicalist fellow workers have successfully done with theirs. Your for the Revolution, Wm. Z. Foster."

Mr. Gompers asserts that the leopard has changed

his spots and that Mr. Foster is now strictly canonical and orthodox in mind, word and deed. We could accept the testimony of this eminent good character witness with more enthusiasm were it not for the fact that Mr. Foster in the present strike is doing exactly what he proposed in his statement in "Solidarity" just quoted.

Originally the Iron Masters came for the most part from Britain, bringing their skilled help with them. These men were unionized at home and they naturally became unionized here. From the beginning there was friction and strife between employer and employees. The issue was fought to a finish in the titanic struggle of 1892; with the result that the steel industry became open shop and has remained so until now.

### Public Opinion Against Strike

Meanwhile the United States Steel Corporation was organized and since its inception it has adopted a liberal and progressive policy in dealing with its employees. Wages have steadily risen, conditions of labor have been improved and there seems to be no successful denial of the statement that the employees of the United States Steel Corporation are the best paid and the best conditioned class of workers in the industrial world.

Doubtless much remains to be done in the matter of improving labor conditions but it is a tremendous step in advance when a great organization like the Steel Corporation gives as much skill and study to the human problems of industrial relations as it does to the impersonal questions of costs and finance.

Whatever the merits or demerits of the issues involved, there is no doubt that public opinion is decidedly against the present strike. This is all the more remarkable when one considers that for at least a generation we have been thoroughly schooled in the innate and necessary wickedness of soulless corporations; while on the other hand (especially during the war) the cause of organized labor consistently and persistently backed by the national administration has come into extraordinary public favor.

What then is the ground of the widespread disapproval of the present strike?

It certainly is not because our people are for capital and against labor. The exact opposite is, or had been for some time, the fact. It is not because we are eager to take sides upon the question of the closed or open shop. The cause lies far deeper.

We see behind and beneath this strike, a deeper, more fundamental issue. It is the issue of American democracy as against minority and class rule. Our people believe that the time has come when we must decide once and for all whether we are to have a government of laws and not of men and interests and classes. Whether the whole people are to control

the whole destinies of their country or be forced by violence and terrorism to surrender a part or all of their sovereignty to one class in the community.

The struggle of labor to achieve its rights has been a great and heroic chapter in the developing history of the nation. Consolidation of capital into vast corporations and vaster trusts was controlled at the beginning by no existing laws and still less by any moral or patriotic restraint on the part of the leaders responsible for the movement. It was stark individualism armed with a new and potent weapon against which the public did not know how to assert its rights. Ability and genius found the new economic weapon of consolidation exactly suited to the task of creating fabulous fortunes by the exploitation of undeveloped natural resources and of disorganized labor. No one can claim that the opportunity was neglected. One knock at the door was enough and we soon had in full flower what is described in the vocabulary of socialism and bolshevism as the "accursed capitalistic system." Those were the happy days when all who held patents on infallible systems for introducing the millenium could point to the fact that the rich were growing richer and the poor poorer. It was even confidently predicted that within a few years the entire wealth of the nation would be in the possession of a handful of "malefactors of great wealth."

### Laws Still Exist

This dark prophecy has not been fulfilled. There are laws governing human life which function relentlessly and changelessly regardless of the will or purpose of any man. And the new system which seemed to furnish a suitable instrument whereby a few favored ones could open the world's biggest oyster for their own exclusive benefit, soon fractured itself by contact with these laws.

In the first place it was found that no "Trust" or combine was great enough to keep the price of any commodity above what it could be produced for by a competitor. In fact, prices of most of the commodities supposed to be under the control of "the octopus" became cheaper than ever before.

Then the corporation was a creation of Law. And the power which created soon began to control what it had created. At the same time, whether as cause or effect we need not now inquire, public opinion began to exert an antagonistic and restraining influence which later developed into a crippling interference with, and senseless persecution of nearly all capitalistic enterprises. Thus in addition to the laws of supply and demand which (with Mr. Trotsky's permission) I venture to believe are still in force, there emerged the deeper law of action and reaction. The Corporation had shoved the public considerably to one side. After a while the public was irresistibly drawn toward its old position of supremacy and it began to shove the corporations out of plumb.

And in the third place, the law of self-preservation

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# EDITORIAL

"STAND BY THE FLAG: IN GOD WE TRUST"

JOHN A. SLEICHER, Editor

## Out With Them!

WE have dealt too gently with the unpatriotic alien nuisance. It is disturbing the industrial situation. It is blockading prosperity. It is sowing the seeds of revolution. It is inspired by the Bolshevik and the I. W. W. It must be abated.

There has been too much "pussyfooting". There has been too much palaver with the element of unrest. There has been too much catering to the army of aliens that has poured in upon the United States with no other purpose than to seek the benefits of our free land and to give nothing in return.

A distinguished Democratic member of Congress recently wrote to a friend that "never before have I heard witnesses so insolent as those that have appeared in the name of labor. They are hurting the cause they profess to serve. I only hope the real workers will soon discover it."

Strikes in our great industries are not inspired by patriotic American workmen nor do the latter countenance violence. This is usually the work of aliens. The names of strikers arrested for inciting riots, disturbing the peace and intimidation around Pittsburgh are significant and include the following: Kameski, Kaurich, Troski, Gordos, Sloviki, Jerkovich, Yelovitch. At the West Penn Steel Company's plant, the news dispatches report that seven hundred American-born employees were at work with only six foreigners out of 450. This tells the story.

It is high time that these undigested and indigestible aliens should be measured for what they are worth. They show no loyalty to the country that has given them a home, a living and wages beyond the wildest dreams of their avarice. They seek no permanent abiding place here. Fealty goes to foreign countries.

It is time for the Liberty Bell to be rung again. We welcome the immigrants who come to make this their home, to give allegiance to the American flag, and to stand fast for the principles of our Government. These have been an important factor in the upbuilding of this new land. We recognize their worth. For years they have been welcome. They are among our best citizens. Our doors have been open wide for we needed them, and will welcome strangers to our shores as long as they blend with our population, accept American principles and follow the American flag.

But those who will not seek naturalization, who despise our Constitution, who spit upon our flag, and are at the beck and call of soap-box orators and false leaders of labor of Bolshevik and I. W. W. stripe, should be driven from every factory, shop, and office. They have been fed, clothed and enriched, only to turn to bite the hand that feeds them. We have dealt with this unasimilated element too gently. We have been patient too long. If neither of the great parties rises to the emergency and seeks to put an end to the malign influence these have been exerting in our industrial field, a new political party will arise, made up of true Americans, whose motto will be: "Our flag, our country and our freedom."

## The Worm Will Turn

THE declaration of Secretary of Commerce Redfield that "organized labor is losing the sympathy of the general public" by its police strikes and other activities in the post-war period is a timely warning to labor. In the Boston police strike the people rallied to the support of the authorities in holding the peace. The British railway strike, threatening to tie up all of Britain's industries, has by its very magnitude aroused the public to rally to the nation's aid in preventing

## A Union Worker's Wisdom

By JOHN H. FERGUSON, President  
Baltimore Federation of Labor

NO program of betterment will prove reasonably effective without a reform in the spirit of both capital and labor. The laborer must come to realize that he owes his employer and society an honest day's work in return for a fair wage, and that conditions can not be substantially improved until he roots out the desire to get a maximum of return for a minimum of service. The capitalist must likewise get a new viewpoint. He needs to learn the long-forgotten truth that wealth is stewardship, that profit making is not the basic justification of business enterprise, and that there are such things as fair profits, fair interest, and fair prices. Above and before all, he must cultivate and strengthen within his mind the truth which many of his class have already begun to grasp; namely, that the laborer, is a human being, not merely an instrument of production, and that the laborer's right to a decent livelihood is the first moral charge upon industry.

national disaster. The conviction of the general public that labor is not fair in its demands has more than offset the magnitude of the British strike.

Many labor leaders fully appreciate the fact that no strike will win in the face of public protest or when grounded upon injustice. In this connection President Marsden G. Scott of the International Typographical Union is to be commended for his courageous letter denouncing the "wild eyed radicals" who had gotten control of certain New York local unions. He pointed out that "far more important than wages and hours is the stability of the industry based upon the faithful performance of contracts." On the eve of winter, coal miners have agitated for higher wages and shorter hours. The anthracite workers and operators got together and reached a satisfactory agreement, but the bituminous workers have made preposterous demands which would almost double the cost of coal to 100,000,000 people.

The public has not always kept clearly in mind the fact that it is the ultimate consumer who pays for wage advances and decreased output because of shorter hours. It is for the protection of the public that the coal operators hesitate to yield to the enormous demands of the miners. Everybody feels the increased price of coal, 54.8 per cent over the price in 1913, but in a list of fifty-one standard commodities, there are but eight which show a smaller advance than coal, and of these eight only three—rice, potatoes and motor gasoline—can be classed as articles of ordinary family consumption.

## The Bubble Bursts

NORTH DAKOTA'S experiment with State Socialism promises to prove a costly lesson to its taxpayers. The Scandinavian-American Bank of Fargo has just been declared insolvent with liabilities of over \$1,600,000, largely due to loans to various auxiliaries of the Non-Partisan League controlled by A. C. Townley. Several hundred thousand dollars of collateral, supposed to be in the bank supporting these loans, it is stated, are not controlled by the bank but are in charge of a woman in the employ of the League.

The Assistant Attorney General, in making his report, characterizes the bank as "a vast, unwieldy, financial monstrosity, unable to take care of its obligations." Thus North Dakota's people are taught their lesson. Government ownership is not a new fad in this country. Nearly a century ago, many of the States had very disastrous experiences with Socialistic experiments in founding banks, building turnpikes, canals and railroads. This was the era of internal improvement, and all sorts of wildcat schemes were proposed, the theory being that if sponsored by the States they were bound to succeed.

When the crash came, many States repudiated their obligations, and there are States which still rest under that stigma. Michigan, which met disaster in planning 596 miles of railroad and 230 miles of canal when the population was scarcely 200,000, provided in the new

constitution of 1850 that "the State shall not subscribe to or be interested in stock of any company and shall not be a party to or interested in any work of internal improvement."

The position against government ownership has never been given more succinctly than in the verdict of the Michigan Legislature in 1846. "A state government," it declared, "can never compete either with honor or profit with individual enterprise. The State must employ many more agents, with higher salaries, with no personal interest in the agency, and utterly wanting in the strongest possible motive, that of self-interest, to curtail expenses and insure strict economy."

The present agitation for government ownership of railroads and in North Dakota for State ownership of banks, elevators and utilities is not for an untried experiment, but for something tried and discredited by the States nearly a century ago.

## The Plain Truth

VOTE! Our Presidential Coupon will be found on page 638. We should like to have the vote of every reader. Note the figures this week. So far 3169 votes have been cast.

TIMELY! Even in its most horrible feature—that of wounded and shattered humanity—the war has served a purpose that will be of great value to the race. The surgical and sanitary experiences of the war are of incalculable educational worth. Another evidence of the remarkable business acumen of John D. Rockefeller is his seizure of the opportunity afforded by the lessons of war surgery to make the stupendous gift of \$20,000,000 for the advancement of medical and surgical education. What has been learned in the past five years, the miraculous achievements in the hospitals back of the firing line, will not be lost or dissipated. By this munificent gift, Mr. Rockefeller has ushered in a new and greater era in science which will lessen human misery and lengthen human life among all the races of the earth. What finer conception of the brotherhood of man can be imagined than this latest benefaction of our greatest captain of industry?

NUISANCE! At the very time when the Cotton Growers Association was reading a complimentary telegram from President Wilson, and discussing a plan by which the price of cotton could be maintained at a profitable figure, by fixing a price on cotton, Mr. Murdock of the Federal Trade Commission was beseeching a Congressional committee to put an end to all price-fixing. He proposed that Congress attack not only the corporations, but also all the associations of any name or nature that ever organized to maintain prices. He was even opposed to the so-called "Gary dinners" at which leading manufacturers of iron and steel sit down in a friendly spirit to discuss the condition of trade. Isn't it about time that some one should tell our sanguinary friend from Kansas that the producers on farm and in store and factory know how to conduct their affairs without further meddlesome orders from the national capital?

LABOR! One who has risen from the ranks to one of the highest positions in the railroad world—President A. H. Smith of the New York Central—puts his finger unerringly on a great weakness of labor organizations when he says they "tend to remove incentive by a horizontal leveling process." This submerging of the individual into the average is contrary to the laws of human nature and the laws of progress. Man needs to have incentives and rewards to bring out the best that is in him, and it makes no difference whether industry is publicly or privately owned. President Smith's suggestion is to give to the individual employee a participation in the results of his individual labor. "This," he says, "is apparent at the time and ascertainable, and can be paid promptly. To participate in the profits as has been proposed is uncertain and is not the true measure." Such a plan would promote a spirit of independence and self-respect among workers, and would remove all occasion for the demand for class legislation. Radical elements are demanding the destruction of all private property rights and the socialization of all industries, but if the worker participates in the results of his labor and receives additional reward for unusual efficiency, the occasion for such ruinous demands will be removed.



# Pictorial Digest of the World's News

## Brand Whitlock Goes Back

WITH the announcement that the post of American Minister to Belgium had been raised to one of ambassadorial rank, comes also the information that Brand Whitlock will serve as our first ambassador to that court. Mr. Whitlock was formerly mayor of Toledo, Ohio, and is recognized as one of America's strongest men. He is also a writer with an enviable reputation. At the outbreak of the great war he was our Minister in Brussels and remained in that capital after the court had gone to Antwerp to escape the advancing Germans. His appointment as ambassador was confirmed just prior to the arrival in this country of Albert, King of the Belgians, and Mr. Whitlock will accompany the royal party during its tour of the United States. His return to Brussels as our diplomatic representative is very pleasing to the Belgians, with whom he is very popular.



Copyrighted, Harris & Fiske  
Brand Whitlock, former U. S. Minister to Belgium, who has been confirmed as our first Ambassador to that court.

## America at Fiume

BY October 1st, Gabriele d'Annunzio had assembled 15,000 Italian troops at Fiume and was understood to be planning a campaign against Dalmatia; he had previously announced that a stage of war exists between himself and the new nation of Jugo-Slavia. Several clashes took place between d'Annunzio's men and Serbian troops, there being a number of casualties at Spalato. Meanwhile the activities of the Americans in the vicinity of Fiume caused so much concern



From Illustration  
Rear-Admiral Philip Andrews, U. S. N., commander of the American forces in the vicinity of Fiume, who has been trying to pour oil on the troubled waters. He watches events from the cruiser Pittsburgh, which is his flagship.



CELESTINE NEWS  
Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the U. S. Steel Corporation, testifying before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. He refuted much of the testimony of strike leader Fitzpatrick and insisted that the principle of the open or closed shop is the only real issue. A union victory would be a national calamity, he says.



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Mayor Ed. P. Smith, of Omaha, who was hanged by a mob and rescued by the police when at the point of death. He had resisted the demands of the mob which was seeking William Brown, the Negro who was subsequently lynched.

that Congress called for explanations. According to Mr. Frank Polk, who heads our delegation at Paris, the landing of some American marines and blue-jackets was made at the request of an Italian admiral and they were successful in preventing further bloodshed. The Americans are commanded by Rear-Admiral Philip Andrews.

## Is Gary Right?

THE appearance of Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the U. S. Steel Corporation, before the Sen-



H. O. Wood  
Mauna Loa, the volcano on Hilo Island, of the Hawaiian group, whose recent eruption sent forth a stream of lava nearly a mile wide, driving every family within its area away from their homes. The famous volcano has been quiet since June 5, 1916.

ate Committee conducting an investigation of the steel strike was an event of great interest. He insisted throughout his testimony that the fundamental issue is the open or the closed shop, while the leaders of the striking workmen deny this. "The closed shop means smaller production and higher costs," he said. "In connection with the high cost of living this is most important. I regard it as immoral for a small minority to compel a large majority to accept its terms. If the industries are to be controlled by unions, it means that industry will decay, costs will be higher and this country will fail in the world's industrial competition."

## Mob in Omaha

ON Sept. 28th a resistless mob ruled Omaha for nine hours and succeeded in lynching a negro accused of a heinous crime. In carrying out their purpose they burned a courthouse costing \$1,500,000 and also lynched Mayor Smith who had courageously tried to prevent the prisoner from falling into their hands. He was rescued by the police at the last moment and prompt medical treatment saved his life. The disorder in the city was so great that Major-General Leonard Wood was ordered to Omaha with troops.

## Volcano!

A SPECTACULAR and destructive eruption of America's greatest volcano, Mauna Loa on the island of Hilo, Hawaii, has again taken place. The lava stream was reported to be a mile wide and from twenty to thirty feet high. This torrent of liquid fire poured over the side of the crater and rushed toward the sea at a speed of about thirty miles an hour, destroying native homes and valuable forests as it went.

### The World's Hero King

ALBERT, King of the Belgians, is the only European sovereign that ever visited the United States while still on the throne. King David Kalakua of Hawaii was here in 1874 and Dom Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil, came during the Centennial of 1876. King Albert, accompanied by Queen Elizabeth and Prince Leopold, arrived in New York on October 2d and is now touring the United States. He will visit about twenty of our principal cities. The King was in active service throughout the great war, serving as lieutenant-general of his heroic troops, and the 18-year-old heir-apparent served as a private soldier. The King landed in his field uniform without decorations, while the Prince wore the simple uniform of a private of one of the fine regiments which fought the Germans continuously from the siege of Liege and Namur down to the victorious end. The entire royal family, both at home and abroad, is democratic in all its manners and is receiving an American welcome that is as genuine as it is informal. The King visited America twenty years ago as a prince travelling incognito and carefully studied our industrial systems.

### Chickens!

FROM the battlefronts of Europe to the peaceful chicken-yard is a long journey which has just been made by Miss Ruth Harl, of Chicago, who has had four years of continuous service with the Allied troops. In 1915 she was an ambulance driver with



Kathleen Hills

Miss Ruth Harl, of Chicago, wounded Red Cross nurse with four years of continuous service on battlefronts, who returns to enter the University of Chicago to study scientific poultry farming.

the American Fund for French Wounded and served through two strenuous years. The last two years have been with the *Union Femmes de France*, *Armée d'Orient*, serving in Siberia, Albania, Macedonia and Russia and winning the *Croix de la Misericorde* of Serbia. Her last campaign was with the 156th French Infantry at Odessa, she being the only woman with the expeditionary forces there. Her decorations here

## Pictorial Digest of the World's News



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Albert, King of the Belgians, playing hand-ball on the *George Washington*. He is described as the most democratic king in Europe—"a regular he-man in suspenders." His visit will include twenty of our leading cities.

were that of St. Anne of Russia and a French *barette* with star for a wound received in action. Shortly afterward her arm was broken and she has been invalided home. She plans to enter the University of Chicago and study poultry husbandry.

### A Greater "Soo"

FOR a long time it has not been denied that the Saint Mary's Canal at Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan, has the largest water-borne traffic of all the artificial waterways of the world, and yet canal construction has been steadily going on at intervals since 1797. The first American construction began in 1855 and approximately \$30,000,000 had been expended up to the beginning of work on the fourth lock, authorized in 1912. This fourth lock was opened for traffic on September 18th of this year. The Government engineering steamers *General Leydecker* and *General Sears* and other smaller craft made the first transit of the lock, which is said to be the longest in the world. It is one-fourth mile long, 36 feet wide and 24½ feet in depth. This famous waterway is the connecting link between Lake Superior and the other Great Lakes.

### Hero of Jerusalem

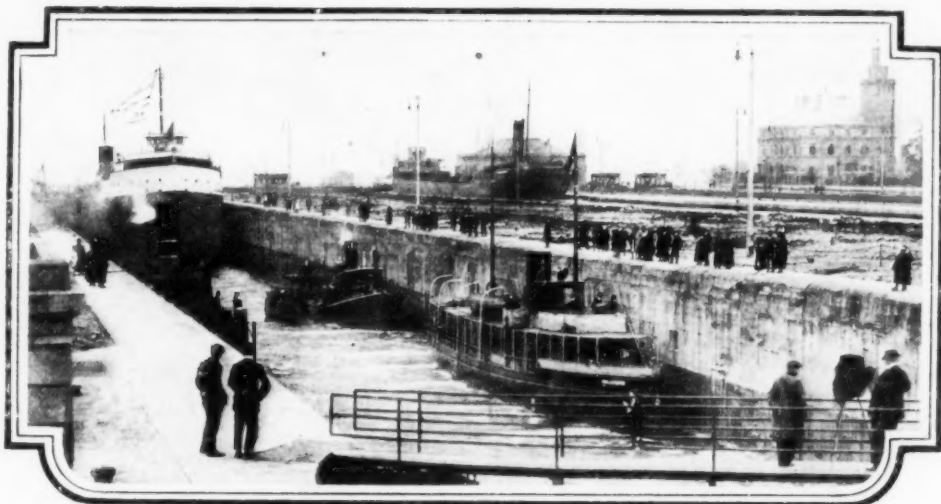
THE masterly strategy of General Allenby, commander of the allied forces in Palestine, not only crushed the Turkish army but made that British officer one of the most popular heroes of the war. His victories wrested the Holy Land from the dominion of the Mussulman and his capture of Jerusalem was



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Lord Allenby, conqueror of the Turks and liberator of the Holy Land, visits his aged mother at Felixstowe, England. (Lady Allenby on the left). The hero of Palestine had been absent for two years.

one of the most acclaimed victories of the entire war. After two years' absence from his home in Felixstowe, England, he recently returned and was given a tremendous ovation. An incident of special interest was his visit to his aged mother, to whom he is devotedly attached. In his response to the greetings of his townsmen, he said that he owes to his mother all that he has accomplished in life.



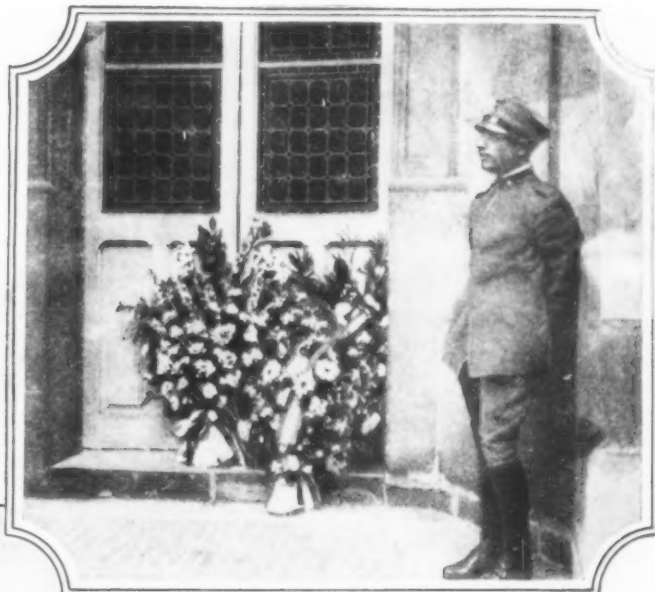
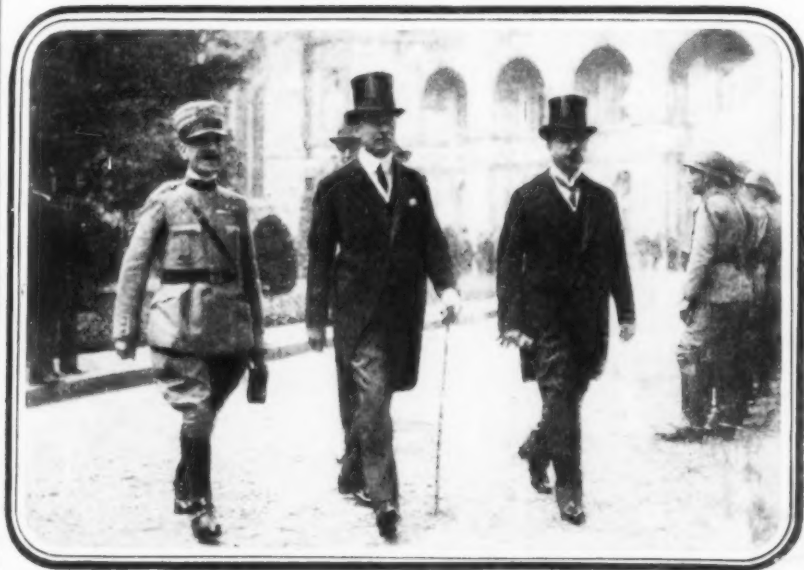
J. P. Chonier

The opening of the fourth lock of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, connecting Lake Superior with the lower lakes. This lock, which is a quarter of a mile long, is said to be the longest in the world. It was opened for navigation on September 18th.

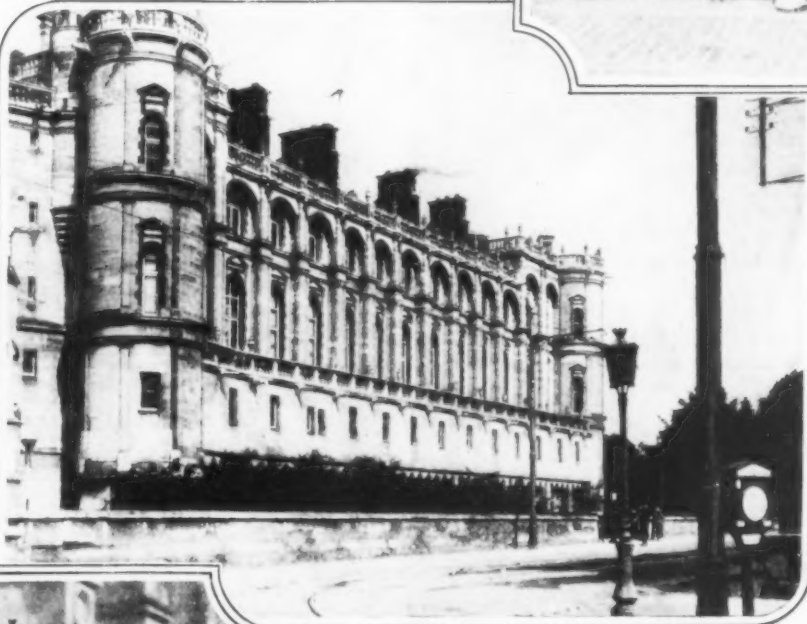


# Austria Bows Before the Allies

Photographs by HELEN JOHNS KIRTLAND  
and LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND  
LESLIE'S Staff Correspondents



Signor Marconi (center) comes to witness the Austrian delegation's signing of the treaty which crushed the power of Italy's ancient enemy. Signor Marconi is perhaps Italy's foremost citizen of our day; the new Italian Cabinet has declared that its next ambassador to the United States must be Italy's biggest man, and it is no secret that both Premier Nitti and the King himself are urging Signor Marconi to take the post. His statesmanship is of the highest order and it is also recognized that he would be very acceptable to the American Government and the nation at large for a great many reasons.



The real human interest of the day centered in these flowers, which were tied with the red, white and green colors of Italy. This was Italy's great day, just as the signing of the Treaty by the Germans had been France's great day. The signing was to be Austria's funeral ceremony and in a subtle way these flowers from Italy were laid on the great table like flowers laid on a coffin. The French guards evidently understood their meaning, for they refused to allow the Italian soldier to take them into the hall. He stood over them for an hour and then reluctantly took them away.

The chateau at St. Germain, France, where Herr Renner and the other Austrian delegates signed the humiliating Treaty with the Allies.



Mr. Balfour head of the British delegation, and Mr. Polk, head of the American delegation, left the hall together. For an hour after the signing they were busy persuading Roumania's irate delegates to sign.



Entrance of Herr Renner (between the two officers), the head of the Austrian delegation. In spite of his conspicuous position as a national enemy, Herr Renner's smile and courteous bearing won for himself a distinct personal popularity and for his delegation the respect of all.

Carranza's Soldiers Parade in Mexico City—Infantry passing in front of the National Palace and the beautiful Cathedral during a recent parade in Mexico City. The Cathedral, situated on the Plaza de la Constitucion and built on the site of the great Temple Huitzilopochtli, the titular god of the Aztecs, cost \$2,000,000, and is a most wonderful edifice.



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## What's the Matter with Mexico?

By P. BECKWITH DAVIS

**T**HE natural resources of Mexico can save the country, and, it might be added, can ruin it. They will certainly save it if the country does not try to isolate itself in the world. The real enemies of Mexico are those who oppose its progress under the guise of saving it; those who appear to believe that if the country remains poor, ignorant and divided by internecine warfare, it can maintain its independence.

Two things Mexico must have if she will be saved—capital and peace. Promises will no longer suffice; they have been tried and found wanting. Tangible laws, properly enacted and enforced scrupulously, alone can demonstrate to the world that Mexico, of her own desire, intends to save herself and take the place that should be hers by right in the forefront of the powerful nations. Proper legislation will quickly put Mexico, almost in a single leap, from the position of one outlawed by civilized nations of the earth, into the ranks of those nations that are working for the advancement of the world.

Revolution alone is not the curse that has brought Mexico from her high estate of the early years of this century to the position of an outlawed nation; revolution is often beneficent and in certain circumstances is the only means of salvation and of assuring self-respect. But revolution without real patriotism is a political plague that spreads its blight over an entire land and its people. Revolution and greed, disorder bred by selfishness—these are the causes of Mexico's unhappy plight today.

Peace can be brought to Mexico only by her own people or by some outside power. With peace will come justice; and when justice is enthroned in Mexico once again that other essential for her advancement and prosperity, capital, will come to her in such volume as to assure her so commanding a position in the society of nations that she will be sought as a friend by all the world instead of being scorned by nations desiring the progress of civilization.

The foreign capitalists who have gone to Mexico in the past two decades to lend their money and their enterprise toward developing the waste places, have been attacked in recent years on the ground that they were "exploiting" the country. The charge has not infrequently been made by high officials in the United States, with the result that Mexican officialdom has found an apparent justification in the extreme measures to which it has resorted. The conjunction of these circumstances has gone far toward creating the atmosphere of antagonism toward all capital, and particularly toward foreign investments, which has characterized the Carranza regime, and which found its culmination in the 1917 Constitution.

These ideas, however, are not shared by all Mexicans. There is a large element, in no way identified with the modern, "radical" politics of the country, which realizes that without the aid of foreign capital Mexico cannot escape drifting from present anarchy into chaos. Carlos Diaz Dufoo, a distinguished economist renowned on two continents, and formerly a leading journalist of Mexico, recently undertook to prove, "with the irresistible force of facts, rather than of words, what our nation owes to foreign capital." He points out that since 1910 two distinct currents which have at times been merged into one, have been manifest; the revolutionary and the socialist, or the anti-capitalistic.

The latter movement antedated the former, having been stimulated, if not initiated, by the volume of cheap literature from the Barcelona printing presses with which Mexico was flooded after the Ferrer incident in Spain. The works of Marx, Jaures and Kropotkin were eagerly read, not only by large numbers of normal school teachers, but by that group of discredited politicians who saw in the modern form of socialism an easy means to attain their ends. But this pseudo-socialistic movement in Mexico was not confined to these

elements, objectionable as they undoubtedly were, according to Senor Diaz Dufoo. It was taken up by "all the social outcasts, all those who had found a single formula by which to give a color of legality to their sacking and looting. There has, indeed been no socialistic movement in the true sense of the word; there has been an anarchist movement on which the agitators have stuck a label of socialism."

Mexico possesses an enormous volume of potential wealth above and below the surface which, if developed, would convert her into a modern industrial nation of great importance. But while nature has been bounteous in her gifts, she has also placed certain obstacles in the way to act as a stimulus to man in the attaining of the prize, such as the irregular topography of the land, inadequate rainfall, and in certain regions unfavorable climatic conditions. The key to unlocking the treasures that nature has deposited in Mexico, the force to overcome all the obstacles Senor Diaz Dufoo declares, is capital.

"Mexico needs capital," he says, "in a degree, perhaps not experienced by any other young nation. Every industry demands it, agriculture no less than cattle raising, mining and the oil industry alike. The large landed estates, too, are but the inevitable result of the lack of capital, for small land holdings require as the very life blood of their existence, a system of transportation which shall bring the centers of production and consumption into touch one with the other."

Domestic capital has not undertaken the development of the wonderful resources of Mexico mainly because of the constant turmoil in which the country has lived almost from the birth of its independence in 1821 down to the Tuxtepec revolution when Porfirio Diaz came into power. Not only was property ruthlessly destroyed during these years, but it was subject to forced loans from all contending factions.

Continued on page 621



# The Prince Becomes An Indian Chief

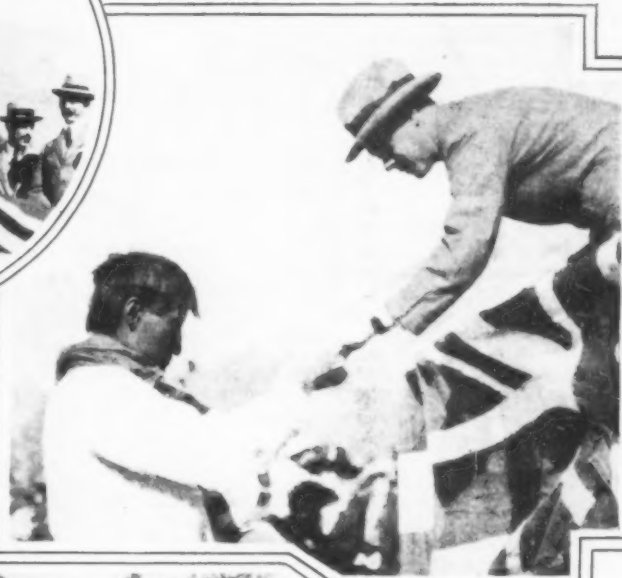


Some of the Indians and cowboys who acted as hosts to the Prince when he visited Banff, Alberta. The former

—members of the Stony tribe—made the royal visitor a Chief during a most picturesque and typical fete.



Surrounded by his English and Canadian companions in Banff Park, the Prince awaits the beginning of the ceremony, opened by an oration delivered by one of the old Chieftains in his native tongue.



As "Chief Morning Star" appeared just after he had been presented with a headdress of wonderful workmanship, which he immediately put on much to the delight of his friends on the flag-bedecked stand. The lad who will some day rule Great Britain has never before been photographed in so unusual and picturesque a garb.



Following the Chieftain's great oration, these Indians, marvellously garbed, danced and sang while the young Prince sat in the front row of a great circle and looked on.

The famous left-handed handshake that was rendered necessary when the Prince's right hand was badly crushed by his muscular and enthusiastic hosts in the Dominion. Here the Chieftain-to-be is grasping the hand of one of his braves who seems very much impressed by the honor accorded him. Interesting experiences of this sort always delight the young Prince.

# An American Woman Captain in Syria

Red Cross Leader Does Remarkable Work at Damascus and Receives Unique Reward

By KATHLEEN HILLS

EDITOR'S NOTE.—An American Military Mission recently left Paris for Armenia to investigate conditions and to see to what extent America should extend a helping hand. This article by Kathleen Hills, of LESLIE'S editorial staff, who has been in the Red Cross service for a year past, has particular timeliness. The photographs were taken especially for LESLIE'S; that of Mrs. Fisher in cavalry uniform is by Captain Salisbury, U. S. A.

ON the steamer in which I came to Europe over a year ago were fifty-seven Red Cross girls, many of whom have since had exciting careers. None has been more spectacular than that of Mrs. Anna L. Fisher, of Santa Barbara, Cal., the little woman who was in charge of "The 57 Varieties," as our party was known among the 6,000 troops, officers, Red Cross and "Y" men of the big Canadian-Pacific liner, the *Empress of Russia*, which carried American troops to the other side during those momentous submarine-menaced days.

Mrs. Fisher has recently been appointed a captain in the Arabian cavalry and is the first and only woman to receive such recognition from an Oriental government. The appointment is in recognition of her ability in organizing the work of the American Red Cross in Damascus. This brought her into constant touch with the Arabian officials, and when the Red Cross completed its work in Damascus the Arab government asked that she be left behind and assigned to detached service with the Hedjaz government. To facilitate her work it was decided to give her a regular commission in the Arab army. The contract between Mrs. Fisher and the Military Governor-General of Damascus was signed at the Governmental Palace in Damascus, and countersigned by Emir Feisal. This was done at the suggestion of General Allenby, the British commander of Mesopotamia. With Mrs. Fisher's appointment goes a very unusual privilege, the right to wear the dress of "one attached to the royal household." With her rank of captain of cavalry was given a beautiful Arabian mare, the personal gift of the Emir. Mrs. Fisher's work will require her to remain in Damascus for another year or two, and her family will soon be on its way from Santa Barbara, Cal., to join her in Damascus.

From the time we landed in France in August, 1918, Mrs. Fisher worked among the refugees and civilian population, and it was only a short time before we began to hear rumors of the wonderful work she was doing, and the recognition she was winning. In February she was sent to Jerusalem as a member of the Red Cross Commission to Palestine; after a three days' rest in the Holy City, she started for Damascus to take charge of an orphanage for Armenian refugee children who had been saved in some miraculous way from torture, starvation and death at the hands of the Turks, whom the English overthrew in their wonderful campaigns in Mesopotamia and Palestine.

After an eventful and tedious trip, Mrs. Fisher arrived at Damascus on March 5. Although it was late at night when she reached there, she was on duty the next morning at 7 o'clock. From that beginning the Americans, the English in command and the native peoples got their first clue to the fact that Mrs. Fisher was a true American "hustler." They were forced to realize it many times after that first day.

She was told that there were 300 Armenian refugee children from three to fifteen years of age under the protection of the British in a small country town near Damascus, waiting for her to come and start a proper orphanage for them. A lovely old house, the former home of a wealthy family, was selected for the orphanage, and the man who was once the owner of the house is now business manager of the institution and one of Mrs. Fisher's most dependable assistants.

The house lacked water. Getting running water and plumbing into a house, even in up-to-date America, is no easy problem nowadays, but imagine the difficulties confronting Mrs. Fisher in a land where they did not speak her tongue and could not see any real need for water!

The matter was at first placed in charge of American men, but they did not make the progress with the natives that Mrs. Fisher thought they ought to. They politely asked her to try the job herself. That is just what she wanted.

(I know that little woman and I can see the knowing smile with which she accepted the challenge!)

Two days after the gauntlet had been thrown down, Oriental workmen were on the job, but they had never pictured a woman in the role of master, much less tried it in actual practice. Referring to the ensuing days, Mrs. Fisher says: "I had untold trouble and many petty annoyances at first, through the mere fact of my sex, but it was not very long before I was known to the workmen as the 'devil woman,' a reputation I was careful never to lose."

In a talk with Mrs. Fisher, who has recently been in Paris on leave and to get many things to take back to Damascus for another stay of a year or two, she told me it took her a long time to realize she was not living in a comic opera, so unreal were many of the people she worked with. She never speaks of the master plumber except in poetic eulogies. He was a most extraordinary person, wearing a fez at an extreme angle on the back of his head, a heavily embroidered short jacket, a brilliant embroidered shirt and baggy trousers; but despite all this finery, he was barefooted. Even his cheeks were rouged and his lower eyelids darkened a-la-Francais. He possibly was the first Oriental to realize that a woman in command might be a serious proposition. Had he not been a really hard worker, Mrs. Fisher said, she never could have stood his constant reiterations that "Allah was his father, she was his mother and that food would not pass his lips nor sleep come to his eyelids until her work was done!"

Getting running water was the worst task of all. The Oriental mind could not fathom why she needed such large quantities of water at the Orphanage.

After going through an endless chain of officials, she finally managed to get to the Minister of Public Works, who granted permission for her to have 2,000 gallons of water a day and sewerage connections with the main pipes in the street. Then came the question of finding a tank. The Director of Public Works solved the problem by lending her one that belonged to the government, but it would hold only 740 gallons. Mrs. Fisher thought she had the difficulty solved when she ordered it filled twice a day, but she forgot that she was living in the Orient. There the water is always turned off at night, so her days were eternally menaced by the thought of what might happen if she forgot to have the tank filled late every afternoon. After many trials, fortunately as amusing as irritating, she succeeded in getting all the plumbing in, after the English had delegated a captain of engineers to help her. She had twenty-one inverted faucets installed in the court for bubble fountains and thirty-eight fountains in the garden for washing purposes, as well as water throughout the building. When the crude job was finished, his comment was that her "plumbing was at least open and above-board and there was nothing concealed about it." By the time the house was ready for occupancy, Mrs. Fisher had made some influential friends at court and a reputation that proved its worth later on.

Meanwhile, on the second day she was in Damascus, Mrs. Fisher went to look over her official family. It was her first contact with scabies, the scourge of the East. Fully half the children were afflicted with it, some in extremely purulent condition, and scarcely more than six of the whole 300 were normal. They were in charge of Armenian volunteers in much the same condition as the children, and without the slightest idea of sanitation. Conditions were unspeakably horrible.

Seeing the children's condition, she decided to have disinfecting rooms which would communicate directly with the street, without allowing any child to come directly into the house until cleaned up. The children were brought into a receiving room, where there were in attendance four nurses, three aids and two doctors. The children were shaved, stripped, given a disinfecting bath, wrapped in sheets and then examined by the doctors. The condition of the children determined their clothes, for Mrs. Fisher used a color scheme for telling the different diseases with which the children were afflicted. Dark blue clothing betokened normal, healthy children. Pink was for youngsters with skin diseases—scabies, syphilis, leprosy and the like; light blue signified diphtheretic, gonorr-

Continued on Page 628



Mrs. Fisher in front of the beautiful antique door of the Orphanage of Damascus.

Mrs. Fisher is particularly striking in the picturesque dress of the royal household.



The picturesque head-dress, with band denoting her rank of captain, is worn only in Syria.



# France Pays Tribute to American Aid

Photographs by LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent



American Ambassador Wallace signing the scroll of distinguished guest at the laying of the cornerstone of the French monument to the landing of American troops at the mouth of the Gironde River, the spot from which Lafayette sailed to aid America. The idea of the handsome memorial originated with M. Damour, Deputy from the Gironde.



The guard of honor was composed of American sailors on one side and French sailors on the other. The cornerstone was laid by President Poincare, of France, who delivered an address in which he paid tribute to the valor of the American army and navy whose timely assistance had been so effective in bringing the war to a victorious termination.



A few hundred American marines and blue-jackets made a living wall about the cornerstone. They had been landed from the battleships lying just off the Pointe de Grave, at the mouth of the estuary of the Gironde, which leads up to Bordeaux. When the ceremonies at the cornerstone had been concluded, the French and American battleships each fired a reverberating salute.



"Hands Across the Sea." On the left is the Marquis de Chambrun, grand-nephew of the famous Lafayette, and now vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies. On the right is Congressman Flood, of Virginia, who was appointed a member of the board to investigate war expenditures, and who introduced in Congress the declaration of war against Germany.

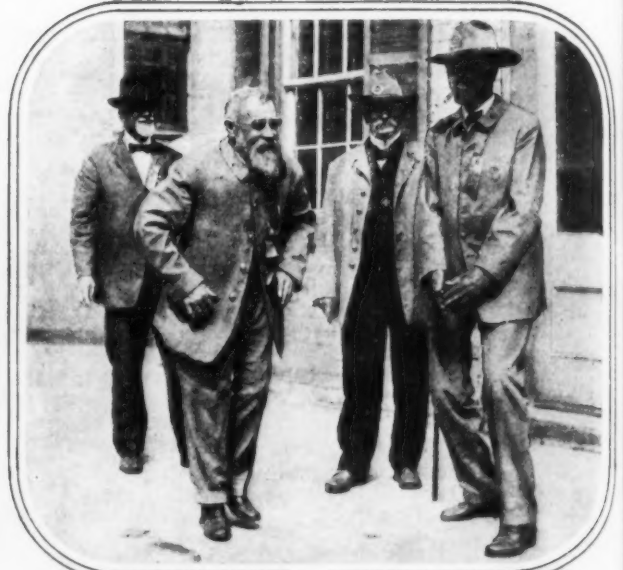


In the center, bareheaded, is Major-General W. D. Connor, who succeeded General Pershing as commander of the American forces in Europe. This was General Connor's first public appearance in France, and he gave an impression of simplicity, force and ability. At his right stands General Tasker H. Bliss, who is a member of the Peace Delegation.

# "Mosby's Raiders" Hold a Reunion



W. N. Tansill (left), Fredericksburg's Chief of Police, learns about the revolvers of 1861.



Isaac Anderson, once a dashing raider, (at the left), proves that Mosby's men could drill as well as ride; and J. F. Gulick (above) does a "Southern Shimmy."

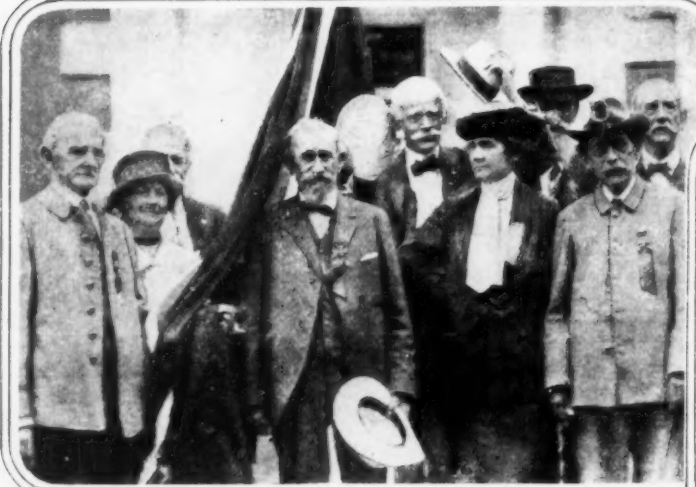


Photos Copyrighted Bachrach

The last portrait of Col. John S. Mosby, made just before his death on Memorial Day, 1916. In 1861 he dropped his law practice in Bristol, Va., to become the Confederacy's most brilliant cavalry raider.



The survivors of Mosby's men in what they say is the last parade they will ever make. The recent reunion—the 23rd—was held in Fredericksburg, Va., made famous during the war.

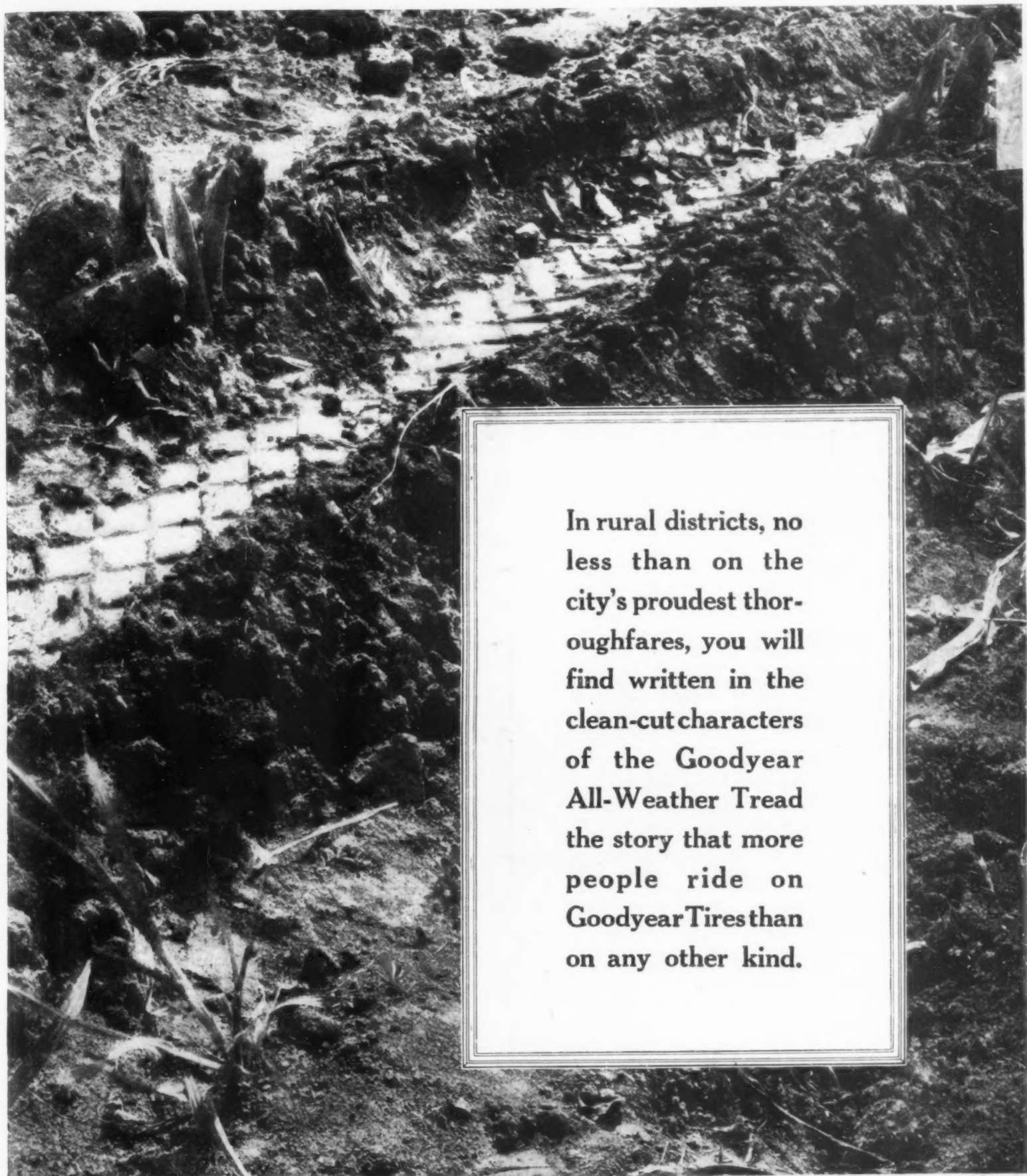


Some notables at the raising of the Confederate flag, a feature of the reunion. Left to right: Judge Goolrick, Commander Dunn, Capt. Boyd Smith, Mrs. Stuart Mosby Coleman (daughter of Colonel Mosby), and Adjutant F. M. Angelo.



"If we'd had one of those we'd have licked the Yanks!" An airplane from Quantico does some stunts over the Fredericksburg Court House.





In rural districts, no less than on the city's proudest thoroughfares, you will find written in the clean-cut characters of the Goodyear All-Weather Tread the story that more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

*This is an actual photograph of the impression left in a harvested corn field by the Goodyear All-Weather Tread*

Copyright 1919, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR  
AKRON

# Remove the Film

## From Your Teeth—Then Look at Them

*All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities*



### Let Your Own Eyes Tell

This is to urge a free ten-day test of a tooth paste which combats the film. See the results and then decide if filmless teeth will pay.

That slimy film which you feel with your tongue is the cause of most tooth troubles. The tooth brush alone doesn't end it. The ordinary tooth paste does not dissolve it.

It clings to the teeth, gets into crevices and stays. That is why teeth brushed twice daily still discolor and decay.

That film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So, despite the tooth brush, all these troubles have been constantly increasing.

Dental science has found a way to combat that film. The way is now embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. It does what nothing else has done. That is the tooth paste we ask you to try—use a ten-day tube at our cost and see the results for yourself.

### You Do Not End the Film

Your present methods remove food debris, but they do not end the film. So teeth discolor and tartar forms. Wherever the film is, decay may follow.

The use of Pepsodent applies pepsin to the film. The film is albuminous and pepsin is the digestant of albumin. The object is to dissolve the film, then to constantly combat it.

Pepsin long seemed impossible. It must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. But dental science has now discovered a harmless activating method. And that has made the constant use of active pepsin possible.

Clinical tests under able authorities have proved the results beyond question. Leading dentists all over America now urge the use of Pepsodent. It is keeping millions of teeth white, safe and clean.

Now we ask you to prove it.

**Pepsodent** PAT. OFF.  
REG. U.S.

THE NEW-DAY DENTIFRICE

A Scientific Product—Sold by Druggists Everywhere

### Ten-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,  
Dept. 792, 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Name.....

Address.....

### Send this Coupon for a 10-Day Tube

Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how the teeth whiten—how they glisten—as the fixed film disappears.

Do this and then decide between the old way and the new. Cut out the coupon now.

## Washington Should Put on Steam

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

THE one supreme desire of the American public is for speedy action upon the treaty. This is the outstanding fact of the President's tour. Mr. Wilson created no irresistible popular demand for his program of ratification with every "i" dotted and every "t" crossed, but there is a great nation-wide demand, irrespective of party lines, that the treaty be disposed of in such a way as not to send it back to the Peace Conference for renewal negotiation, but that it be ratified in such a manner as to protect American rights and interests. Both sides should recognize this situation and get together in a spirit of compromise. More important than personal victory for the President or party victory for the Republicans is treaty ratification and the ending of the war. It is not the height of patriotism, either for the President or the Republican majority, to see how far each can force the other side without imperilling peace. Ratification, with due regard to the constitutional limitations placed upon the United States, is the important thing. And there are no insuperable obstacles to bringing this about. The President is insistent that no action shall be taken on the treaty that would send it back to the Conference.

The President has intimated that he would not oppose clarifying or interpretative resolutions, provided they were passed separately from the resolution of ratification. Here is the field for constructive compromise. The mild reservationists are mainly interested in clarification and interpretation, the difference between their position and that of the President being principally one of phraseology. The six votes of Great Britain would be taken care of by a reservation on the principle of that offered by Senator McCumber, the equitable principle that in cases of dispute none of the parties interested should vote. The reservation concerning Article X is nothing more or less than a restatement of what is already in the Federal Constitution, prescribing that declaration of war and the use of our military and naval forces can only be by action of Congress. A reservation to this effect would not amend the covenant and could be put into language that would offend no one. The question as to whether interpretations should go with the resolution of ratification or after it could be made the subject of compromise. The treaty might thus be ratified even though not entirely satisfactory to all voting for it. Premier Clemenceau marked out the proper way of ratification. The Chamber of Deputies wanted to put a rider on the treaty demanding further disarmament of Germany. Clemenceau insisted on ratification of the treaty as it stood, suggested an invitation later to the Allied and Associated powers to engage in negotiations on the question of German disarmament, and his demand was sustained. The thing the Senate might do is to ratify the treaty with reservations which do not amend, and later take up in the proper way under the covenant the question of amendments thereto. This was our method in adopting the Federal Constitution.

some who feel that a mistake has been made in interfering in the settlement of so many European questions, in which this country is not directly involved, thus destroying the friendship we once enjoyed. The large foreign elements in our population is pointed to as an additional reason for our keeping on friendly terms with all nations. The issue, of course, is the old one of isolation on the one hand or participation on the other. Having taken part in the war it was necessary to participate in all the delicate questions of the peace settlement if, in characteristic American fashion, we were to see the job through. As ours has been a position of leadership, it has meant standing for principles the application of which has not always been popular. So far as pleasing our foreign-born population is concerned, we have no interest in catering to a divided allegiance.

It is particularly unfortunate the way our friendly relations have been strained with Italy in the attempted settlement of the Adriatic dispute. And we haven't been treated with entire fairness in the matter. No prince was ever greeted with the acclaim with which the population greeted President Wilson on his visit to Italy. The Italian Government had permitted the growth of nationalistic claims far beyond even the terms of the secret agreements made by Britain and France with Italy when the latter entered the war. The Government knew that President Wilson did not sympathize with these claims, but allowed the populace to have the impression that he did. The rude awakening came when Italy delivered her ultimatum on Fiume, the refusal to grant which was followed by the temporary withdrawal of Italy's representatives from the Conference. In this action Lloyd George and Clemenceau stood absolutely with Wilson. For the past six months, Italy has been on the verge of a volcano. The occupation of Fiume by D'Annunzio and his revolutionary forces brought the volcano almost to eruption. At this juncture a Franco-British-Italian settlement is proposed, to which Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau agree, if it is possible to get President Wilson to accept it.

### A Little More Generous, John

The dispute between this country and Great Britain over the final disposition of the Imperator and seven other German ships, taken from German harbors and allocated to the United States for transport service, is not flattering to the generosity of our great ally. The Imperator was turned over by the War Department to the Shipping Board shortly before the Cunard line had advertised the sailing of the ship to England. Other former German ships, when relieved from transport service, will be turned over to the Shipping Board. This action on the part of the Government was stimulated, no doubt, by the action of the Economic Council of the Peace Conference in allocating to Great Britain tankers owned by a German subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company. We submit that Britain might well show a little more generous attitude toward an ally that helped so greatly to win the war, which made great sacrifices and suffered great losses, but which is getting no direct indemnity from Germany. British ships helped to carry our army across the seas at a time when Haig said Britain was fighting with her "back to the wall." These were the men who thrust the Hun back, and for every one who went over in a British ship we paid the British Government \$85.

### Uncle Sam is Losing Friends

It is pretty evident that the Allied Powers do not have quite the same friendly attitude toward the United States they had at the time of the armistice, and that the unreasonable delay in treaty ratification puts an increasing strain upon our friendly relationship with many States. America used to be the friend of all the world, and there are

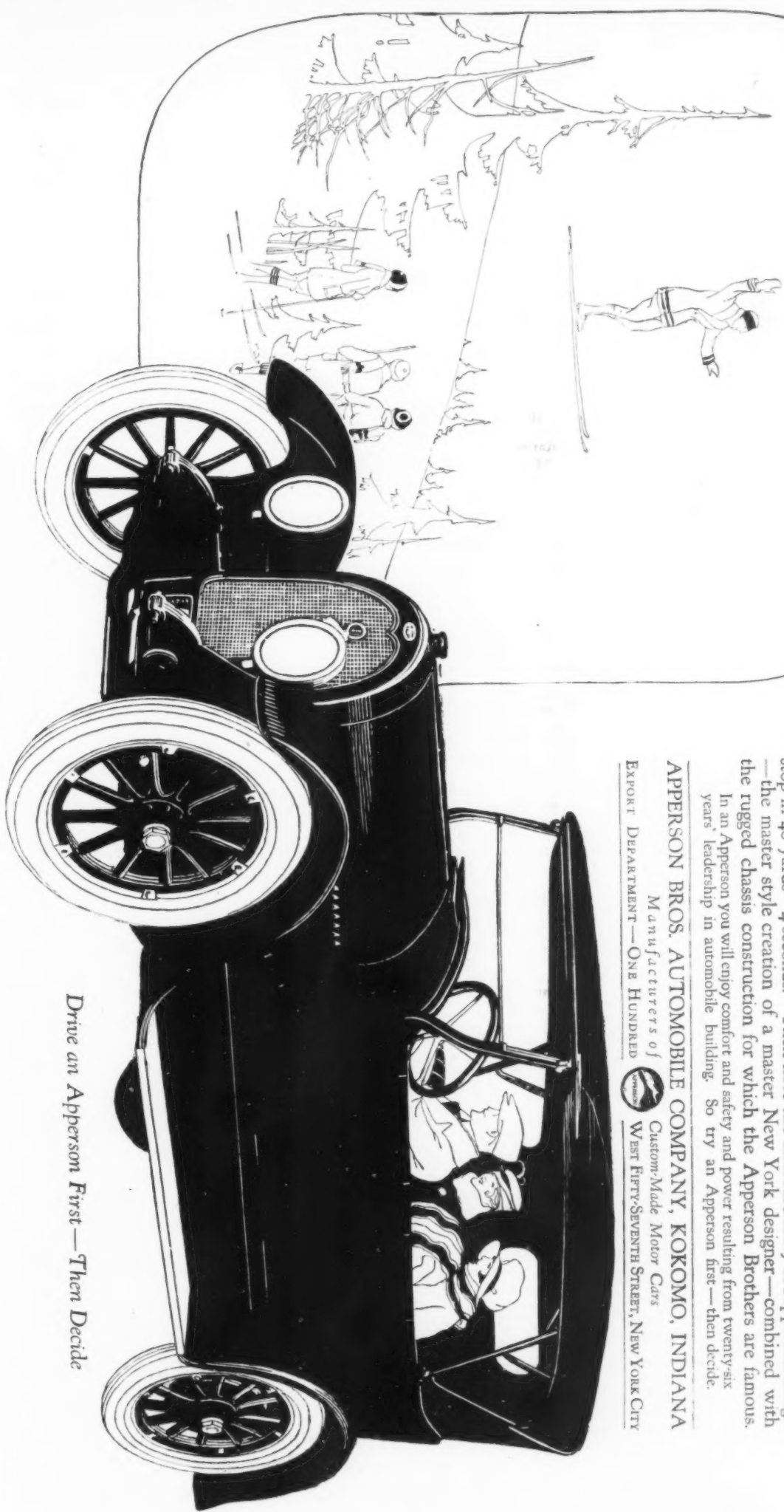


# APPERSON

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APPERSON BROS. AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, KOKOMO, INDIANA  
Manufacturers of Custom-Made Motor Cars  
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WEST FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY



*Drive an Apperson First—Then Decide*

# BUILDERS of

*The 500,000 motor trucks in America have a yearly performance record of fifteen billion ton-miles.*

*Railroads adopt motor trucks to extend terminal facilities.*

*Twice the motor truck averted international catastrophe.*

*For emergency transportation the motor truck is indispensable.*

*50 per cent of our perishable food stuffs are spoiled — the motor truck will correct this condition.*

*The motor truck is vital to business progress.*

**F**IFTEEN BILLION TON-MILES a year is the performance record established by the 500,000 motor trucks in use in America today. The motor truck has become a tremendous factor in the world's existence. The importance of its development ranks with that of the locomotive, the steamship, the trolley car, the telephone and the telegraph. On it depends the further increase of business that has reached the profitable limits of its expansion. A case in point is that of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company, which issued the following statement:

*"Using motor trucks, we have extended our interurban fast express service beyond Watertown to Johnson's Creek, Jefferson and Ft. Atkinson, three of Wisconsin's richest food-producing communities."*

Twice in the past five years the motor truck has averted world wide calamity.

First—Through the part played by motor transportation the world war was determined in favor of the allied nations.

Second—When, due to insufficient equipment and terminal facilities, our railways failed to function adequately, the motor truck again prevented national and international catastrophe. In emergencies it is indispensable.

*Because of railway congestion, the Service Motor Truck Company experienced a delay in securing axles that threatened a serious curtailment of production. Motor Truck Trains solved the problem by making regular runs from Detroit to the factory at Wabash, Ind., carrying axles, in one-fifth the time formerly consumed by rail transportation.*

The relief of the present alarming shortage of food supplies throughout the world is dependent absolutely upon the prompt extension of truck express lines to the remotest sources of supply in America. For the shortage is *not so much in production as in distribution of necessities.*

*Without motor trucks, the delicious Imperial Valley Cantaloupe would fail of a market. Melons must be moved at once or their value is lost. Conditions in Imperial Valley are such that only trucks can meet the transportation needs. The trucks go into the fields, where the heat is intense, and fight their way through sand that often reaches to the hubs.*

To do full justice to ourselves and the world outside, we must conserve all of our surplus and stimulate not only production but also distribution—transportation—to the limit.

Motor transportation is a vital growing part of the nation's business. It is economical, invaluable in emergencies, furnishing greater protection to goods, adding business prestige—and is a real creative business force—a *Builder of Business*.



# BUSINESS

The motor truck establishes pulsing arteries of transportation that tap wide markets, reach directly to the sources of supply and frequently develop new sources, until then, unavailable.

*The motor truck increases the trading radius.*

*That the railroad station of the future may be either entirely a garage or that it will contain a space set aside for motor truck trains, was asserted by W. W. Symons, at the New York Railroad Club.*

The manufacturer, jobber, merchant or farmer who has not yet motorized his transportation system will be at a disadvantage in meeting competition unless steps are taken to utilize that modern *Builder of Business*—the motor truck.

*The motor truck is a factor in meeting competition.*

The following paragraph is a composite endorsement written by SERVICE Motor Truck users:

*"They worked 20 out of 24 hours and stand up well; we consider them the best truck on the market. They have given remarkable service with low expense and upkeep. Our truck has traveled 240,900 miles and is still in good condition; SERVICE Trucks are worthy of favorable consideration."*

*SERVICE owners who wrote the composite endorsement:*

*Dept. of Public Works,  
Chicago, Ill.  
Hunt's Motor Express Co.,  
Stamford, Conn.  
Louisville Builders' Supply Co.,  
Goldreich Fertilizer Co.,  
Marion, Ind.  
Gardner Cartage Co.,  
Cleveland, Ohio.*

To such discriminating buyers SERVICE Motor Trucks are proving real *Builders of Business*. They are building records of economy, dependability, strength, power and value.

**Service**  
**MOTOR TRUCKS**  
**Builders of Business**

SERVICE MOTOR TRUCK CO. Wabash, Indiana. U. S.



## Wheat Bubbles And How We Create Them

Puffed Wheat is whole wheat steam exploded.

The farmer sends to our hoppers the finest grains he grows.

We seal those grains in guns, then apply an hour of fearful heat. When all the wheat moisture is turned to steam, we shoot the guns and the grains explode.

That is Prof. Anderson's process. The purpose is to blast every food cell so digestion is easy and complete.

But the result is also bubble grains, thin, flaky, toasted, with a nutty taste.

The three Puffed Grains are in this way made the most enticing cereal foods in existence.



## Shot From Guns Puffed to 8 Times Normal Size

These airy, flimsy Puffed Grains are 8 times normal size.

They taste like food confections. But they are grain foods—two are whole grains—fitted for digestion as grains never were before.

Serve with cream and sugar. Float in your bowls of milk. Mix in every fruit dish. Crisp and lightly butter for children to eat dry.

There is no other grain food which Children love so well.

**Puffed Wheat  
Puffed Rice  
Corn Puffs**  
Also Puffed Rice Pancake Flour  
A New Puffed Product

## Also Pancakes Now

A Puffed Rice Pancake Flour Mixture

Now there is also a Puffed Rice Pancake Flour mixture, containing Puffed Rice ground. It makes fluffy pancakes with a nut-like taste—such pancakes as you never tasted. Try it. Just add milk or water. The flour is self-raising.

**The Quaker Oats Company**

Sole Makers

3233

## What's Wrong with Mexico?

Continued from page 614

Another distinguished Mexican writer, Guillermo Prieto, has said that during all this period capital was subjected to "absolute persecution." The result was that the little capital there was in the country was engaged "in the only industry, outside of usurious transactions, which offered any hope of return—the revolutionary industry." Mexican capitalists, "lacking in the spirit of enterprise, have taken little or no part in the industrial development of Mexican resources; they have preferred to invest their savings in mortgages."

With domestic capital unable and unwilling to embark upon the risk of wresting from nature her stores of untold wealth, this lot has fallen to the foreigner. It was to be expected, Señor Díaz Dufoo holds, that the "exaggerated conception of our national resources should have as a necessary corollary ill-will toward the foreigner." The charges against foreigners are reduced to the following formula: "Foreigners, because of the protection granted them, occupy in Mexico the best positions in the business world and get rich quickly at the expense of nationals and of the country." Señor Díaz Dufoo then proceeds to analyze the truth of this charge. He finds that it is a fact that the technical direction of many lines of business is largely in the hands of foreigners. This situation is only to be expected among a people who have not, in the first place, had the opportunity to acquire the expert knowledge required in the modern industrial world. Again, he points out, "the Latin-American readily abandons to the European his most flourishing enterprises on the single condition that he receive regularly a certain return."

The allegation regarding the rapid accumulation of fortunes in Mexico is easily disposed of. "With very few exceptions," Señor Díaz Dufoo emphasizes, "fortunes are not improvised in Mexico. Compare the United States where millions are won and lost daily, with Mexico, and it will be seen that the amassing of huge fortunes here is by no means a common occurrence. The fortunes of foreigners in Mexico are practically without exception the result of conscientious labor, and so where we would attribute defects we really find qualities."

The ill-will toward foreigners is not felt by the masses of the population of Mexico. Of this there is ample evidence. Casper Whitney and C. W. Barron, after recent studies of the Mexican situation, agree with Señor Díaz Dufoo, who says: "It is the upper classes, the creoles and the *mestizos*, the agitators, the petty politicians, the socialists, we, ourselves, the directors or pseudo-directors of Mexican public opinion who have kept this flame alive." His conclusions on this point are summarized as follows:

"Foreigners in Mexico have not enjoyed a privileged legal status. Less liberal than other new countries, we have confined ourselves to offering them only such rights as are indispensable, and even these have been at times denied them. Popular opinion, however, continues to believe that they have received undue privileges, and even persons of considerable culture hold that the protection they have been given is greater than that to which they are entitled. As we have shown above, they owe their better social condition not to their status but to their moral qualities."

The effect of foreign capital on the economic growth of Mexico during the last thirty years exemplifies the needs and possibilities of the country if Mexico were to take the stand that all other civilized countries have taken. Champions

and critics alike of the Díaz administration agree that it is impossible to measure the benefits accruing to Mexico from the railroad expansion which was made possible by the acceptance by American capital of the invitation extended by Porfirio Díaz to bring Mexico into touch by rail with the United States. An engineer who has made a lifelong study of railroading writes:

"The benefits derived by the country from the construction of the railroads, both on account of the money paid in wages to the workmen and because of increased property values, have never been questioned. No one today doubts that railway expansion in raising the standard of living among the masses was an important factor in restoring peace."

Perhaps no industry offers such a striking example of the effect of foreign investment in Mexico as the oil industry. Here, too, popular fancy has spun legends around the industry. In the popular mind the production and development of petroleum is a wonderful business, not only because of the facility with which it is worked but because of "the fabulous profits erroneously attributed to it." The truth of the matter is that the discovery of petroleum in Mexico is due to foreign capital. The oil industry required large capital without which it would have been one of the many undeveloped resources which have existed, and still exist, in Mexico. These facts have been strikingly brought out by a distinguished geologist, Señor Urbina, who has divided the history of oil development into three epochs, as follows:

"First epoch (1865-1883). First attempt by Mexicans to develop oil deposits. Results, unfavorable.

"Second epoch (1884-1902). Appearance of foreign capital, English and American, and first explorations crowned with success. Discovery of the oil fields of El Ebano by the American Company, 'Mexican Petroleum Company,' and of the Campoacan and San Cristobal fields by the firm of Pearson-English.

"Third epoch (1903 to date). Mexico takes her place as a producer of petroleum in the world markets.

"The oil industry would never have been carried out except for the investment of foreign capital. In the first place, because the spirit of investment among Mexicans is such as to prohibit the sinking of capital in a business such as petroleum which calls for large expenditures before any return can be realized; and secondly, because even were they disposed to make such an investment, Mexican capital would not have been in a position to dispose of the 170 million pesos which it has been calculated have been spent by English and American companies in developing this industry."

The Engineering Mining Journal has published statistics showing that twenty of the largest mining companies in Mexico, representing an investment of \$74,593,000, have received returns during the last eighteen years of \$41,718,177 in dividends. In other words, eighteen companies in almost twenty years have reimbursed themselves to the extent of about one-half of their capital stock. Señor Díaz Dufoo compares these figures with the returns from the Van Ryn gold mines in South Africa which in twelve years paid in dividends 512 per cent of the capital stock and points out that the returns in Mexico have really been small. It is true that there have been exceptional cases such as "Dos Estrellas" which up to the end of 1909 had paid in dividends 3,780,000 pesos on a capital stock of 150,000 pesos. The prize mining properties

Concluded on page 626



# Ship by Truck

*Answers the Call of the Lumberman*

By H. S. FIRESTONE, President  
Firestone Tire & Rubber Company

IN the logging camps, at the sawmill and in the retail lumber yards, the motor truck is giving striking proof of its usefulness and economy.

Its capacity for greater loads, its extreme mobility, its tireless energy have already effected remarkable changes in taking out the logs and in distributing the finished lumber. Some authorities believe it will entirely supplant the horse in this field. Others say it has already revolutionized the industry.

## A Big Logging Camp's Experience With Ship by Truck

The Barker Logging Company's camp at Bellingham, Washington, has been using trucks successfully and profitably for over sixteen months.

In one day 65,000 feet were handled from the loading point to the dump, a mile and a half away, with three 5-ton trucks. The timber that this concern is taking out is fir logs running from three to six feet or more in diameter. While the Barker Company originally installed trucks because of the difficulty of getting steel rails, it is now their belief that the truck is as cheap as the railroad as far as operating costs are concerned, and the initial cost of the railroad would have been much greater.

## Ship by Truck for Mill and Yards

At the sawmills of the Northwest, trucks ranging from 1 ton to 3½ tons are being extensively used. In the yards the small truck has shown that it can do the work of several horses. Data on deliveries, based on a number of instances, shows that a truck has a capacity of not less than two teams and saves the wages of one man.

A Michigan lumber company has kept close records of trucking costs. A 3½-ton truck is used with a 6-ton semi-

trailer. In moving logs from the rural district to the plant—12½ miles—56,484 feet were handled in 22 days, or an average of over 2,500 a day.

The average total cost was \$11.91 a day, or it cost \$4.25 to move each 1,000 feet a distance of 12½ miles. By any other power it would have cost \$12 per 1,000 feet.

An Oklahoma retail concern reports that with three 2-ton trucks and one smaller size, they handle a business that would require twenty teams.

Taking into consideration the investment of trucks and the investment of teams and wagons, they state that they have cut their drayage costs more than 40 per cent.

## The Importance of the Trailer

The value of the trailer as an adjunct to the truck in lumbering should be clearly understood. At little additional expense a trailer or semi-trailer, by greatly increasing the capacity of a load, will cut down expense considerably.

Where timber to be hauled is of great length the trailer is a necessity. A Pennsylvania company uses a 5-ton truck and a 2-wheel trailer for mine props, which run from 30 to 55 feet in length. These loads average between eight and twelve tons and are brought over mountains with grades as high as 7 per cent.

Ship by Truck responds to the demands of an era of reconstruction. It links new productive areas of timber, which the railroads have not reached, to the markets of trade.

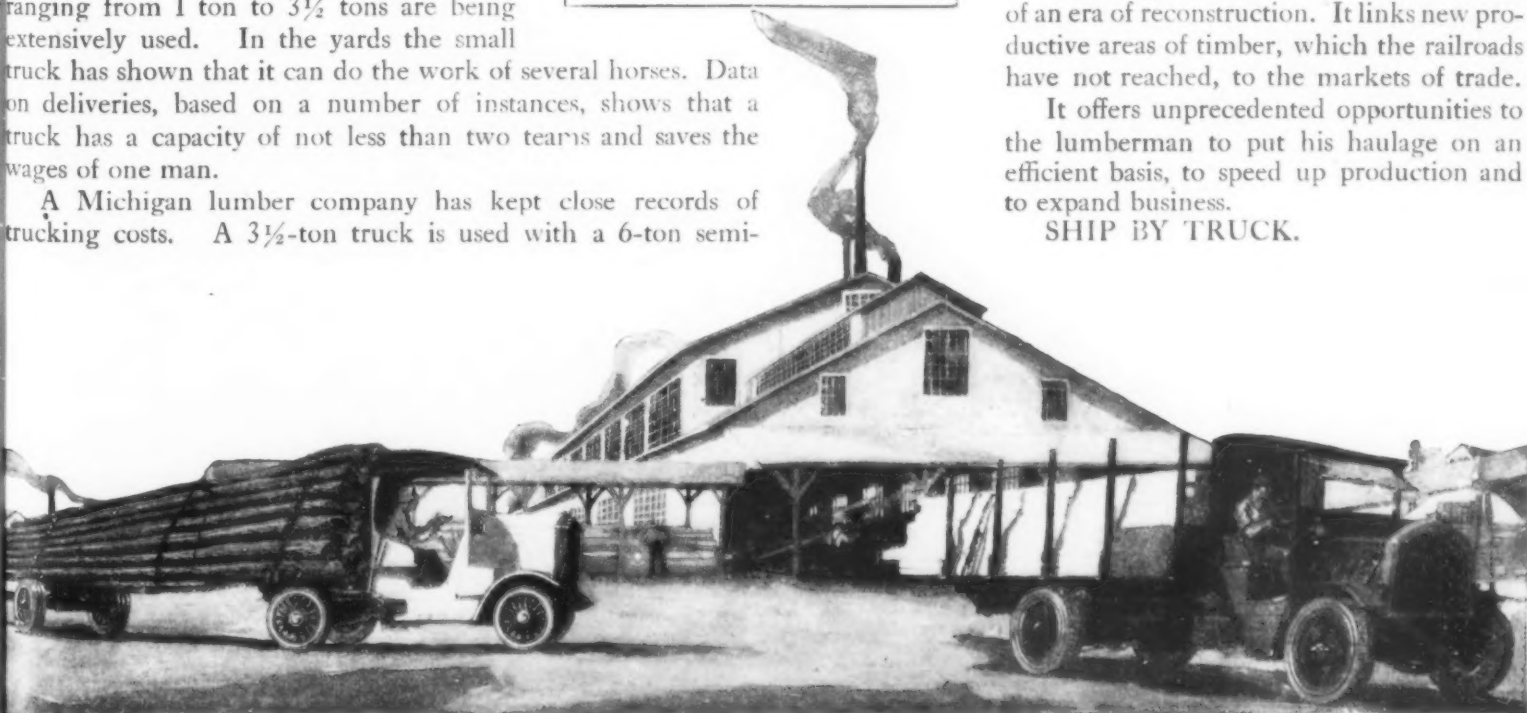
It offers unprecedented opportunities to the lumberman to put his haulage on an efficient basis, to speed up production and to expand business.

SHIP BY TRUCK.

### Firestone Ship by Truck Bureaus are now in operation in the following cities:

Akron, Ohio	Milwaukee, Wis.
Albany, N. Y.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Atlanta, Ga.	Minot, N. D.
Baltimore, Md.	Nashville, Tenn.
Birmingham, Ala.	Newark, N. J.
Boston, Mass.	New Orleans, La.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	New York, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Oakland, Cal.
Charlotte, N. C.	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Chicago, Ill.	Omaha, Neb.
Cincinnati, Ohio	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio	Phoenix, Ariz.
Columbus, Ohio	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dallas, Tex.	Portland, Ore.
Davenport, Ia.	Providence, R. I.
Des Moines, Ia.	Richmond, Va.
Detroit, Mich.	Rochester, N. Y.
El Paso, Tex.	Sacramento, Cal.
Erie, Pa.	St. Louis, Mo.
Fargo, N. D.	Salt Lake City, Utah
Grand Rapids, Mich.	San Antonio, Tex.
Great Falls, Mont.	San Francisco, Cal.
Harrisburg, Pa.	Scranton, Pa.
Hartford, Conn.	Seattle, Wash.
Houston, Tex.	Spokane, Wash.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Springfield, Mass.
Jacksonville, Fla.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Kansas City, Mo.	Toledo, Ohio
Los Angeles, Cal.	Washington, D. C.
Louisville, Ky.	Wichita, Kan.
Memphis, Tenn.	Youngstown, Ohio

Call up your Local Bureau for Names of Lines, Rates, Schedules and Other Information Regarding Truck Shipment.



# BRAKES

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longer  
with**

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## ASBESTOS BRAKE LINING

EVERY time that warning signal sends your foot to the brake pedal, remember, it isn't the speed or the pressure of your foot that wards off danger but the quality and condition of the *lining*, back on the brake drum.

Non-Burn Brake Lining *lasts* the longest because of the quality of its asbestos.

That quality is there because Johns-Manville are not only the largest producers of Asbestos products in the world, but, owning their own asbestos mines, are independent of market conditions and use only the selected fibre best suited to brake-lining purposes.

Long before most present-day brake-lining manufacturers were in existence, Johns-Manville were making safe, long-lasting brakes for heavy industrial machinery, the brake requirements of which were far greater than those of even the heaviest trucks or motor cars.

The garage man will reline either brakes or clutch with Non-Burn if you specify by name.

**H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.**  
New York City  
*10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities*

To the trade:  
Non-Burn is sold only through legitimate  
trade channels. Ask your jobber for details.

# Asbestos

and its allied products

### JOHNS-MANVILLE *Serves in Conservation*

Heat Insulations, High  
Temperature Cements,  
Asbestos Roofings,  
Packings, Brake  
Linings, Fire  
Prevention  
Products

# JOHNS-MANVILLE

## AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT

# What's Wrong With Mexico?

*Concluded from page 624*

in the state of Chihuahua, however, "The Lucky Tiger" and the "Dolores," give a fairer idea of the returns from Mexican investments—the former has paid annual dividends of 7 per cent, and the latter has paid in all 18 per cent on an investment of about two million pesos.

The large cotton mill at Orizaba has declared only three fairly large dividends, and none of these in any way sensational—12 per cent in 1905 and 14 per cent in 1906 and 1909, while the average for fourteen years has been only 8.3 per cent. This industry is now at a low ebb because of the unsettled condition of the country, due largely to the hostility toward foreign capital and foreigners manifested by the politicians in attempted confiscation by law and by decree.

Other effects of the influx of foreign capital into Mexico are deserving of more than passing attention. In the first place, national credit was restored before the revolutionary period began with the downfall of Porfirio Diaz. Señor Diaz Dufoo points out that, "thanks to foreign capital which developed the mines of gold, silver, copper, petroleum, etc., we were able in 1904 to float a loan at four per cent., a rate of interest only attainable by nations enjoying first class credit in the financial centers of the world."

Hardly less important, and often lost sight of in these days of hue-and-cry against capitalism, is the attendant increase in wages and the higher standard of living thereby attained. The sub-committee of the Monetary Congress which met in 1903 to consider currency reform for Mexico reported, as the result of an extensive investigation, that there had been "a steady increase in wages." This increase has been so marked in certain regions that when in July, 1917, there was a strike in Tampico, it was proved that the wages paid by the foreign oil companies were equal to, and in many cases exceeded, those being paid for similar work in Europe and the United States.

In spite of these facts, cited largely by Mexicans of unassailable standing but with no interest or influence in present-day politics in that unfortunate country, leading office-holders in Mexico, such as President Carranza, Luis Cabrera, Governors Calles and Alvarado, and Gen. Pablo Gonzales, have done their utmost to discourage foreign investments in the country.

Their cry is "Mexico for the Mexicans," but their policy has been actually opposed to the development of Mexico for the Mexicans. They have suppressed the poor peasants of their country who appreciated the higher wages they could get when foreign capital was welcomed, with the energy that accompanied it, and who have no hatred for the foreigners. Revolutions have followed resolutions until the peasants are heartily sick of them and wish only to be left in peace. They would welcome peace and the investment of capital that would enable them to work once again for good wages. They are like the farmer encountered by L. Zamora Plowes, the Mexico City journalist who was forcibly sent into the fighting zone of the North to see actual conditions about which he had written articles to which President Carranza objected. Señor Plowes asked the farmer which side he favored in the revolution, Carranza's or Villa's. The farmer declared that he favored neither side—all he asked was to be left alone to work his plot of ground and live his life in tranquillity. When Señor Plowes expressed surprise the farmer replied that he would relate the Parable of the Leper, which is reported by Señor Plowes in the farmer's words as follows:

"There was in Parras a certain leper full of sores from whom all the world fled. Whenever he was seen people avoided him. The leper, realizing his plight, preferred to take up his abode outside of the town, choosing therefor the shade of a tree. While he lay there a swarm of flies came and alighted upon his body and began to suck his blood. One day a man from the town chanced to pass by and, taking compassion upon him, set to work to chase away the flies. Then the leper arose and indignantly said to his benefactor:

"What are you doing, you wretch?"

" "Rendering you a favor; don't be so ungrateful."

"But don't you see that if you drive away the flies that are full other hungry flies will come and worry me yet more?"

"'Now,' said the farmer, 'the leper from whom the whole world flees is Mexico. The full flies are the Government; the hungry flies are the revolutionists. And the kind soul who chased away the full flies—he is the United States.'"

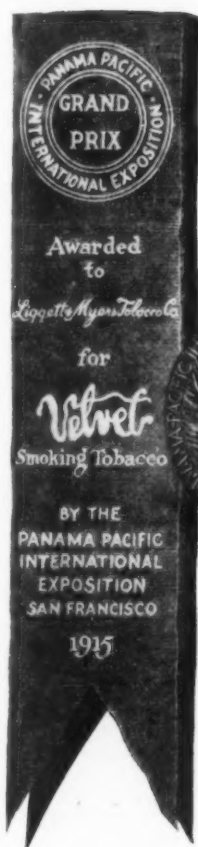
## Shows in New York

ATTRACTIONS TO WHICH YOU MAY SAFELY TAKE YOUR DAUGHTER

Astor	East is West	Fay Bainter as Chinese fascinator	Plymouth Republic	The Jest	Magnificent drama
Broadhurst	The Crimson Alibi	Murder mystery	Selwyn	A Voice in the Dark	Melodrama of the blind and deaf
Casino	A Lonely Romeo	Low Fields in musical play	Shubert	Shakespearean Repertoire	Sothern and M. Lowe
Central	Oh, What a Girl!	Light musical comedy	Vanderbilt	She Would and She Did	Grace George
Cohan, Geo. M.	See-Saw	Musical comedy with a plot	RATHER MORE SOPHISTICATED		
Cohan & Harris	The Royal Vagabond	Rollieking satire on comic opera	Bijou	Exchange of Wives	Wittily shocking
44th Street	Hello, Alexander	McIntyre & Heath in new musical comedy	Booth	Too Many Husbands	After-war complications
18th Street	The Storm	Scenic melodrama	Century Grove	Midnight Whirl	After-theatre entertainment
Fulton	John Ferguson	Powerful drama	Cocoanut Grove	Ziegfeld Frolic	Cabaret de luxe
Gaiety Globe	Apple Blossoms	Loveable character New operetta	Knickerbocker	Roly Poly Eyes	Eddie Leonard & girls.
Henry Miller	Moonlight & Honeysuckle	Ruth Chatterton	Lyceum	The Gold Diggers	Chorus girl comedy
Hippodrome	Happy Days	Mammoth spectacle	New Amsterdam	Follies of 1919	Lavish girl show
Hudson	Clarence	Unusually bright comedy	Nora Bayes	Greenwich Village Follies	Amusing revue
Longacre Lyric	Adam and Eva	Light comedy The Five Million	29th Street Theatre	Scandal	Bright bedroom comedy
Manhattan Opera House	Luck of the Navy	Melodramatic spectacle	Winter Garden	Gaities of 1919	Featuring Nora Bayes
Playhouse	At 9:45	Mystery melodrama			



# The highest honor ever paid to any smoking tobacco



WHEN the International Jury at the San Francisco Exposition awarded the GRAND PRIX to Velvet, they paid it the highest honor within their gift. Never before or since has any pipe tobacco been officially recognized as the supreme product of its kind.

This award was given Velvet, by an impartial jury of the highest standing, not because of Velvet's nation-wide popularity but because of its "superior quality". The Jury's decision was based on the following well-established points:

Velvet Smoking Tobacco is a selected, naturally-matured tobacco, aged in the wood for over two years.

This natural curing is recognized as the *superior method* of maturing pipe tobacco.

To a choice quality of leaf, brought to full maturity by *natural* methods, Velvet owes its unusual mildness, mellowness and flavor.

The makers of Velvet were gratified by the endorsement given Velvet by the Exposition Jury and take just pride in the secure place that Velvet holds in the estimation of real lovers of good pipe tobacco.

*Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.*

Awarded the GRAND PRIX  
for HIGHEST QUALITY.

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## A Barber Shaves More Men in a Day Than You Shave in a Month

**H**AVE you noticed that all barbers use just one type of razor—the GENCO type? Two hundred thousand barbers—men who earn their bread, butter and cake by shaving—wouldn't keep right on using this one type of razor if a better had ever been discovered.

Some men deny themselves the use of a regular razor because they imagine that stopping a regular razor is an Art or the trick of a skilled hand.

Barbers aren't stopped by any such notion. They simply buy razors built to stop.

### Anybody Can Stop a GENCO Razor

It's built to stop. It has a broad back; its blade is hollow ground; and right behind that thin, keen edge is a slight bevel. Back, hollow-grinding and bevel, all three help to set its edge against the stop at exactly the correct angle. A few light strokes, and you have a perfect shaving edge—the smoothly cutting edge all barbers recognize the need of having.

Save the time and money in shaving that every barber does. A barber shaves hundreds to your one, but—you shave over three hundred times a year.

Drop in on your dealer. Take a GENCO in hand and look for the three features mentioned. Every one of our razors is hand-forged and hand-ground from special steel. That's necessary because of our guarantee—"GENCO Razors must make good or we will."

*If your dealer hasn't GENCO Razors, we will supply you*

**Geneva Cutlery Corporation**  
52 Gates Avenue Geneva, N. Y.

*Largest Exclusive Manufacturers of High-Grade Razors in the World*



RAZOR  
STOP

Note how Genco Razors meet the stop. That slight bulge just behind the edge has two purposes: it insures a perfect edge from the stop; it lends backbone to the edge.

## An American Woman Captain in Syria

*Continued from Page 616*

rheal, or trachomatous diseases, while yellow designated contagions. The children's beds (which they considered the height of luxury, many of them never having seen such things), were likewise designated by colors, thus avoiding mixing the bedding of normal, healthy children with that of, say, contagious cases. The English, because of this system, nicknamed the institution "the Colored Orphanage." Mrs. Fisher says the system would have proved highly successful in a continuous clearing institution for sick children, but before it was possible to make it celebrated she was able to get the youngsters so well that the yellow was light blue, practically all pink was eliminated; dark blue became the official color.

The food of the orphanage was secured through the English Army. At first the quantity left much to be desired in the way of quality, but she was finally allowed to change contractors and things went better. Four piastres a day were allowed for each child, and with this was secured rice, meat, onions, split peas, dry vegetables, bread oil, plenty of sugar and quantities of good fresh milk daily. Two sheep were supplied daily, allowing plenty of meat for the noon meal, and they had green vegetables at least once a day. It was not long before the results of care and good feeding were apparent in the decline of disease and the rising spirits of the children.

This is saying much, for Mrs. Fisher says the mental condition of the children when taken over by the Red Cross seemed almost hopeless. They had been through such unspeakable horrors that in many cases they were mentally unsound, and these children were usually ringleaders of trouble. It took a firm hand to deal with them, but after a few evidences of strict discipline there was little trouble. Perhaps the histories of a few of the children with which Mrs. Fisher had to deal will better explain their mental attitude.

Aramperous Cesaree was nine years old when the massacres began. The family fled and were forced to abandon their chattels and household goods after two days. A policeman, finding that a baby was hidden with the mother, shot the mother, brainied the baby and took what possessions they had left. Half way to Damascus the father was tortured and hanged. On the way to Damascus the boy's back was broken by a kick from a guard. How the boy survived is a mystery, but he found his way to a hospital and the English turned him over to the Americans when they arrived on the scene.

Arshalous, Mountian from Ourfa was seven years old when obliged to flee from his home town. This is his story: "The Turks put cannon in the four directions of the city, gathered up the men and women, killed many by tying them over the cannon's mouth before they shot, burned some, decapitated some and threw others into the river. Then they burned the city. They used to stretch men on the ground, hold them down with two or three huge boulders, burn them alive and boil their coffee in the flames from the body. The women and girls were taken for their own usage and the children were left to starve or to the beasts of the field. My father and mother fled, reached a Greek house and were able to get away from there by night to Aleppo. Every night the soldiers used to frighten us, take everything we had, and one by one killed those who were left. We two children were brought to Damascus, where my brother died and my mother, having gone mad from suffering, was killed. The English turned us over to the American orphanage."

Haggop Namontian, from a village near Marash says: "When I was ten years old the Armenian massacres began. The Turks after fighting four days with us, killed most of our men. They succeeded in getting all the children and women and sending them away to Horan. On the way my little brother fell sick. We were not allowed to wait for him, nor to carry him, and were forced to leave him by the roadside. He probably died alone. Two of my sisters also died on the way, and my mother lost her mind, dying soon after in Horan. I was left alone and walked all the way to Beirut. Finally, finding no refuge nor food there I started to Damascus over the mountains, and begged my way from day to day. In a village, near Damascus I heard of the American orphanage and came straight to it, where I was at once taken in."

This is one of the few cases where the English had not found the boy, but the fame of the American orphanage

reaching him, he sought refuge for himself. He was never normal on account of his suffering, but he had an almost fanatical devotion to the American Red Cross and its representatives. All the other stories are along just such lines and are continual repetitions of atrocity, massacre and starvation. Every child suffered from the memory and the greatest work humans can do is to undo as much as is possible the inevitable consequences of them.

Any unexpected happening at the orphanage always caused mental demoralization. One night, just at bedtime, all the electric lights in the house went out suddenly. Just as suddenly, one of the girls screamed and pandemonium broke loose. The children had suffered from fright at the hands of the Turks so often that it was impossible to subdue them quickly. Mrs. Fisher groped about in the dark and finally learned that the girl who had screamed had been grabbed by a man who came down the roof stairs just as the lights went out. There was no getting control of the children unless she could get guards; and although the streets of Damascus are never a safe place for a woman at night, she set out alone for the English army headquarters, from which she returned triumphantly with three "Tommies" and a corporal. The confidence of the children returned at once.

The next day numerous English officers called, talked the matter over and decided to give the orphanage a permanent guard at the gate all day, and five guards on the roof at night. Mrs. Fisher's feeling toward the responsiveness and co-operation of the British Army authorities at all times is nothing short of eulogy.

Her admiration for the Armenians is also unbounded. She believes that with the proper start and help from a greater power they are capable of much good achievement. Her Armenian help proved capable, trustworthy and not lacking in initiative. The foreman of the school, Archak by name, was a most unusual person. He first came as head of the sanitary squad, but little by little the responsibility of the entire household was turned over to him. "If I had not found another Armenian who could justify our faith in their future," said Mrs. Fisher, "Archak would have stood out as a glowing exception." His feeling about the Red Cross was very wonderful, and his devotion to the children and his own people only less so. He was on duty practically twenty-four hours of the day, acting as interpreter, guide, philosopher and friend. At one time he heard a rumor that the orphanage was running short of funds and he offered his own salary as his contribution to the children, his explanation being that he was well fed, comfortably lodged and sufficiently clothed, in which he was far more fortunate than his average countrymen. It was with difficulty that Mrs. Fisher convinced him that there was no need for such a sacrifice.

Regard for the Armenians and sympathy in their suffering has not blinded Mrs. Fisher to their shortcomings. She does not believe in anything but firmness in the matter of dealing with them. They simply cannot be left to their own guidance, for the average refugee, she says, is a villager who has had to work hard all his days, and one cannot afford to be sentimental with them, even if they have been through endless suffering. The adults have passed through too many harrowing and demoralizing conditions to offer fertile ground for

*Concluded on Page 630*



# Remington UMC

## Wetproof



The new Wetproof Process required an entire year's exhaustive research in the Remington UMC Laboratories. Two more years were spent in bringing it up to Remington UMC standards.

The Remington UMC "Wetproof" shells were the only paper shot shells used for "Very" Signal Lights by the American Expeditionary Forces. Practical tests by both the Navy and the Army proved that the "Wetproof" shells are equal in every respect to the more costly brass shells, and in some ways even superior.

Remington UMC Wetproofs are the only shells waterproofed at crimp and top wad. They will give the same highly satisfactory all-weather service as your modern Remington UMC Autoloading or Pump Gun.

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Your hunter friend who always has insisted upon having everything just right, you look upon with a new respect.

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Let them take their chances in the bottom of the leakiest duck boat—tumble them around all day in the wettest of shooting coat pockets—leave them out in a pouring rain. They will still work smoothly, fire perfectly and give the same high velocity and even pattern for which Remington UMC Speed Shells are famous the world over.

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This kind of service to shooters, is what makes the stores of more than 85,000 Remington UMC dealers headquarters for sportsmen in every section of the country.

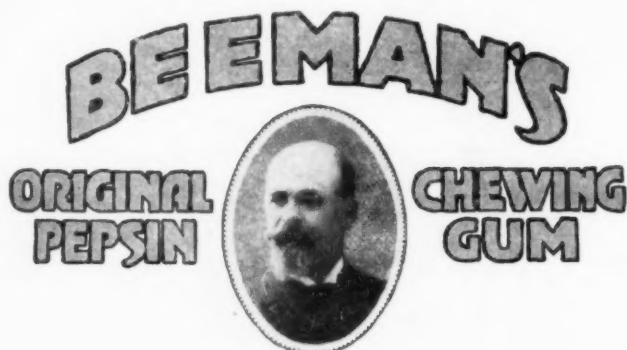
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**REMINGTON  
UMC**



## "Eating" Business

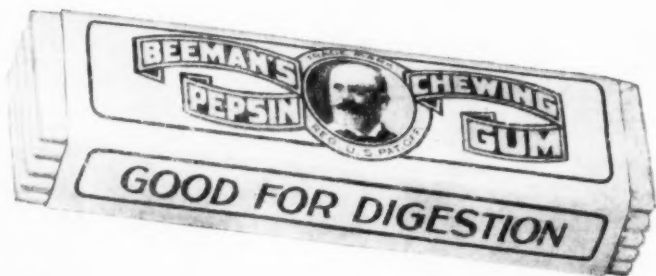
WHEN a man thinks business, eats business, and sleeps business to the exclusion of everything else, he wakes up some day to the realization of the fact that something has gone wrong.

The thing that most generally goes wrong is the digestion.

A man who eats more business than food for breakfast, luncheon and dinner neglects to give the necessary attention to the proper mastication of his food, and without proper mastication—which of itself is the first step in the digestion—the food cannot perform its real function which is to keep the body and nervous system in good working order.

As an aid to digestion the routine use of my Original Pepsin Chewing Gum ten minutes after each meal will help the digestion of many men who eat too hurriedly at meals.

*J. C. Beeman*



AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY

New York Cleveland Chicago Kansas City San Francisco

## An American Woman Captain in Syria

Concluded from Page 628

ideal development and the hope of the future lies in the children. But in dealing with them it is a matter of endless patience, understanding and belief in the ultimate results. Considering that they know and have seen what should be spared every living child the material, according to Mrs. Fisher, is wonderful. Her contention is not badly put when she says "Their salvation lies in learning that they owe more to the world than the world owes to them, in eliminating as much as possible their radical egotism, teaching them to be dependable, and in giving them a means of honorably earning their living to free them from charity."

The vanity of the children was touched by the rigid cleanliness that was enforced at the orphanage, but within a fortnight the trouble was not to keep them sufficiently bathed, but to avoid more than two baths per hour per child! In a land where dirt reigned supreme, the radiant cleanliness of the orphanage soon spread abroad. A good deal of the beauty of the place was lost through a liberal use of creosote and disinfectants, but it practically eliminated flies, the pest of Damascus. Mosquitoes were particularly feared and it was a triumph to get rid of them in such surroundings. The American bubble fountains were an endless joy. It became the fashion for a child, whenever he stopped for a drink of water (which was numberless times a day), to proceed to wash his feet. Mrs. Fisher could never explain

the connection except that probably the endless supply of water expressed ideas of untold luxury. In the never-ending changes which life had brought to them, most of the children had lost much of their knowledge of Armenian, but they were taught it entirely at the orphanage and it was not long before it began to come back to most of them. They were encouraged in musical and artistic talents. All of them sang delightfully the beautiful racial songs of the Armenians, which, as in the case of all oppressed nations, are in a minor key.

As soon as Mrs. Fisher learned to know the children and to judge of their characters, she instituted a plan of self-government. A body of twelve policemen was instituted, with a chief of police. These were responsible for the discipline and the chief was directly responsible to her for all the others. They wore on their breasts a large Red Cross with embroidered white letters "O. P."—Orphanage Police. The Chief wore "C. O. P."—Captain of Orphanage Police. It was their duty to settle any minor disputes, unless things became too serious, when the culprit was brought to Mrs. Fisher. Their method of punishment with anyone was to put him to bed for a specified time. No one boy was allowed to pass alone on any such punishment; a verdict given by four was necessary. At first there was a good deal of protest from the children, but they soon realized the necessity of some such arrangement.

## Fixing the Blame

By CHARLES J. LISLE

THE Oregon Public Utilities Commission recently refused to order an automatic wig-wag or bell signal where a little-used railroad spur crosses a boulevard in Salem, the state capital. The boulevard is 90 feet wide, there is a fair view of any approaching trains, and the Commission refused to tax the company for costly equipment when ordinary care by auto drivers would make the crossing safe.

The Commission further suggested or implied to the city council that the speed laws were not being fairly observed; that the boulevard was really used as an unlawful speedway, and that the city had removed both the regulation railway crossing signs. In short, the public was at fault, and not the company. The councilmen talked of a recall vote to punish the commissioners—but the order still stands.

This matter of municipal and personal complicity in wrecks, and the official refusal to penalize the corporation for public carelessness, is worth noting.

No legal enactment or decree will remove the individual responsibility to care for one's self. The average "scorching" autoist on a wide, clear boulevard will pay little more attention to a wig-wag signal, or to a bell that he will not hear, than to a standing sign; a spring-gun to put a bullet through him or his tires is about the only signal that he would heed. The Oregon Commission rightfully declines to supply brains for this class of dangerous drivers.

It must be conceded by every autoist that the railroad train has the prior right, and that it is absolutely up to him to keep out of the way. The engineer has no optional track; he has little option in speed, for he has his schedule to maintain; and he has a thousand tons of momentum where the auto driver has but one. Signs or no signs, the responsibility

for most wrecks must always rest with the motorist.

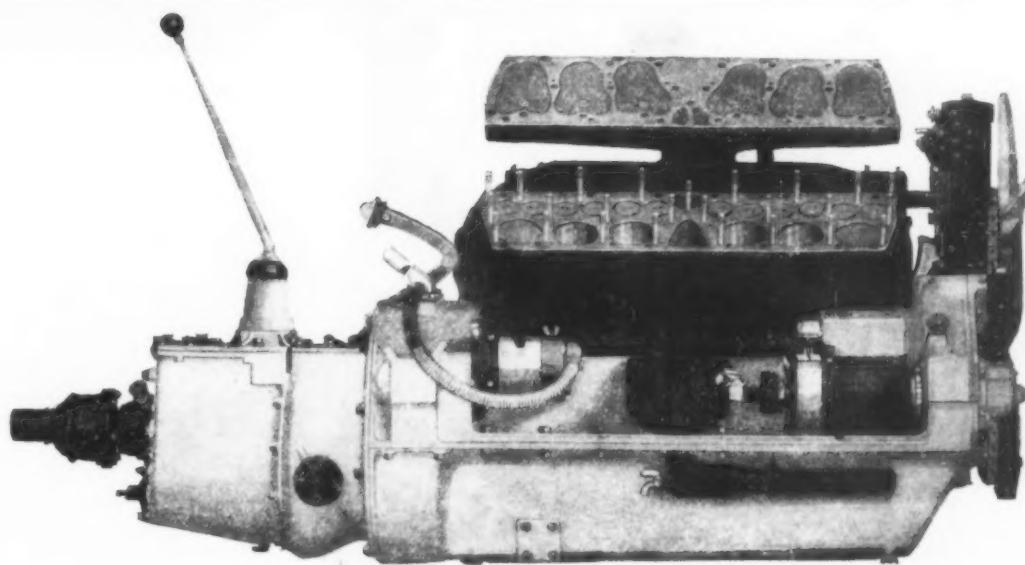
Most states are adopting a standard circular crossing sign, of metal, two feet in diameter, painted white, black bordered, vertical and horizontal lines divide the disc into four quarters, with a large R in each upper quarter. It is to be placed 300 feet, more or less, from the crossing, on the right hand side of the road. The sign is neat and durable, and distinctive and ample.

The obvious solution of the railroad crossing accident is, to install these warning signs—and then observe them. Whenever this sign appears, there is danger; it is time to slow down and get one's car under control. The growing auto tourist travel into unfamiliar territory makes it imperative that the driver shall reasonably protect himself with his eyes. But except in unusual places, on crowded city streets where the standard warning signs can not be used, where there are sharp curves, buildings, trees or other obstructions hiding the track, the demand for expensive automatic signals is not warranted.

That Oregon Commission is to be commended for speaking plainly. It places the responsibility just where it belongs—on the municipality and on the individual. Even if in the end the general public did not pay for all these inroads on corporate revenues, the Commission would not be warranted in mulcting the railroad merely because it is big. If it were merely reparation or restoration of something wrongly taken from the public, it would be better to demand it in cash rather than in expensive dead apparatus. If it is not a punitive measure, then it should stand on the footing of justice—and it never was, never will be quite just to try to legislate safety into drivers who are congenitally unsafe because they will not test the laws or the fair warning of a standard sign.



**THE** basic design of the Packard Twin Six motor has been wonderfully justified during the past few years of both peace and war work. So that any changes that may be made from time to time will be merely in the nature of refinements.



*Simplicity and Accessibility, attributes of Twin-Six Engineering*

## How Packard "Equation" Reduces Transportation Cost

**THE** average motor car buyer misses the true relationship between the first cost of a car and its final cost—its running charges, upkeep and repairs through the life of the car.

"Equation" is found when the cost of maintenance is low enough to offset a higher initial expenditure; when the used-value is sufficient to count materially towards the purchase of a new car; when the quality of the transportation is such that it delivers you at your destination fresh in nerves and body.

It does not take long for high upkeep and unreliability to outweigh low purchase price.

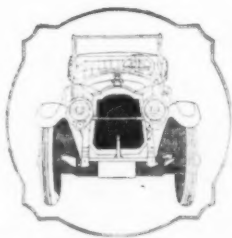
And this is the secret of that well known fact that a compromise car always proves more costly in the long run than the Packard.

Because of the perfect balance of the Packard Twin Six, it is less expensive to maintain than automobiles costing two-thirds or one-half as much.

Its ease of motion, its freedom from vibration, its tremendous reserve of power, combine to give it the longest life of any car in America.

In fact, motor car investment is like any other investment—in the end the seasoned security pays better than the speculative stock.

The Packard people are transportation experts. They have more to tell you on this subject than any other organization in the world. You can ask them to discuss your car problem without obligation. It is to your interest and profit to do so.



*"Ask the Man  
Who Owns One"*

**PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Detroit**



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W.L. Douglas shoes are made by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

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If W. L. Douglas shoes cannot be obtained in your vicinity, order direct from factory by mail, Parcel Post charges prepaid. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail.

**W. L. Douglas** President  
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.  
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Honey and Almond

Many men, who shave closely every day, keep their faces free from skin discomforts, and attractive in appearance by applying Hinds Cream after every shave. You will find it quickly heals cuts and scratches, banishes smarting and keeps the skin in fine condition. The new non-leakable cap makes the bottle ideal for travelers.

SAMPLES: Be sure to enclose stamps with your request. Hinds Honey and Almond Cream or Bath Cream and Drooping Cream or Talcum or Trial Cream Soap or Face Powder, whichever you desire. Attractive Week-End Box Set. A. S. HINDS 252 West St. Portland, Me. S.A. from laboratory.

## The Melting-Pot

The British Government is selling its war souvenirs, including helmets, guns, bombs, tanks and huts.

Of the \$30,000,000 left by the late Andrew Carnegie, \$7,000,000 will go to the Government as inheritance taxes.

Last year the U. S. Steel Corporation paid its employees an average of \$1,700 each, compared with \$1,280 in 1917, \$905 in 1914 and \$717 in 1902.

James S. Coward, shoe manufacturer, says that the condition produced by foreigners bidding against one another for our leather is principally responsible for the present high cost of shoes.

The Canon City (Colo.) schoolboard has ordered both boys and girls to appear in school in uniform. High-heeled shoes are forbidden. The boys must wear khaki and take military training.

The Vatican is planning for the restoration of Catholicism in Asia Minor and northern Africa, from which regions it disappeared during the centuries of Moslem growth.

The United States National Association of Post Office Clerks has rejected a proposal to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, being convinced that better results can be obtained by keeping the organization free from outside influences.

When the Government took control of the railroads twenty months ago, the income to capital was \$900,000,000 a year, and to labor \$1,750,000,000 a year. The income to capital is still \$900,000,000, but that to labor has been increased to \$3,000,000,000.

Japanese factories employ 500,000 female workers, 300,000 under twenty years of age. The work-day in raw silk factories is 13 to 14 hours, and in weaving mills 14 to 16 hours. None of the women stand the strain more than a year and consumption is prevalent.

During the bombardment of Verdun in the late war, German shells blew up a trench, burying alive a detachment of French troops. The bodies are still there, standing, with the muzzles of the soldiers' rifles sticking fifteen inches out of the ground in rows.

The other day in the public market in Albany, N. Y., people refused to pay the high prices for farm produce demanded by farmers and much of the stuff was taken back to the farms. The farmers were accused of profiteering. Some farmers' wagons had baskets of tomatoes and corn that had been held for a week.

President Loree, of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, says: "No individual or company can be forced to employ people at a loss. And there is danger of unemployment on a large scale if workmen put too high a value on their services. Unless new income is created, there is no fund from which unemployment on a large scale can be subsidized."

The war has given a new impulse to religion, which in 1914 seemed to be waning. There is constant discussion of "psychic phenomena," and there seems to be rising a great Spiritualist Church under the leadership of prominent scientists and authors. On the other hand, the reaction from the war has made the English people feverish for pleasure.

President Morton, of the Order of Railroad Station Agents, which has 6,500 members, says: "The Plumb plan would wreck the railroad systems of the United States, physically and financially. It is securing the support of a large number of railroad employees who have not really informed themselves as to what the plan is."

Let the people think!

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An inquiry to the concerns listed below will bring complete details in every instance.

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**Biggest Money-Maker in America.** I want 100 men and women quick to take orders for raincoats, raincoats and waterproof aprons. Thousands of orders waiting for you. \$2.00 an hour for spare time. Maher made \$597.50 in June. Nissen \$19 in three hours. Purviance \$207.00 in seven days. \$2500 a year profit for four average orders a day. No delivering or collecting. Beautiful cost free. No experience or capital required. Write quick for information. Comer Mfg. Co., Dept. D-27, Dayton, O.

**Big N. Y. Manufacturer wants salespeople** every City for high grade Rain, Auto, Cravenette and Leather Coats direct to wearers. Fine profits. Get details today. Quality Garment Co., 79 Fifth Ave., New York.

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**Song-writers' Manual Guide Sent Free!** Contains valuable instructions and advice. Submit song-poems for examination. We will furnish music, copyright and facilitate publication or sale. Knickerbocker Studios, 307 Quincy St., New York.

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When ordering space please send complete "follow up" so we can be thoroughly conversant regarding your offering.



# THE STEEL STRIKE

Concluded from Page 609

asserted itself among the working people. The individual had no chance against an impersonal employer of unlimited financial and social power unless he too organized himself and his fellows into a union. The conditions inevitably created the labor union—just as when you pile half of a cargo to one side of the ship, you must pile the other half on the other side or capsize in the first squall.

The labor union has grown powerful with the years. Organized for purposes of defense, it has now taken the offensive. Concerned at first with questions of wages and conditions of labor, it now seems to have outgrown its original purpose and threatens to become, as at one time the corporations too became, an imperium in imperio, a state within the state.

This lamentable result has been hastened and aggravated during the war, first by the unwise concessions to demands of organized labor which our government thought it necessary to make, and second by the infection of unrest and revolution which has swept over the world with the coming of peace. In England the plain meaning of the present railroad strike with the threatened sympathetic walk-out of the two groups constituting the "triple alliance" is that organized labor is determined to take political and economic control of England, not in the interests of all the people, but in the interests of one class—the Labor Unions. This is revolution. It is civil war as truly as was the bloody struggle in the days of the English Commonwealth.

Here in America we have been fortunate in the leadership of organized labor. Mr. Gompers is of course the leader of a class in a class struggle, but he has stoutly resisted the inroads of Socialism and lately of Bolshevism. Over and over again he has declared that he did not want to seize and operate industry for and by the employees; nor did he want the government to do it. He wanted only better pay, and better living and working conditions for industrial employees. In this he had the growing sympathy and support of public opinion, for every normal American has a strong prejudice in favor of better pay; and he had recently seen employers as a class come round to his way of thinking, and, of their own initiative, adopt helpful schemes and methods for reaching the very results aimed at by the American Federation of Labor.

But now comes the steel strike, acknowledged by all to be a strike not for better wages and conditions but a strike for power. Ordinarily the easy-going American public might have ignored the inner meaning of this attack upon its peace. But we have had the soviet strikes in Seattle and Winnipeg. The American Federation of Labor a year ago held out the olive branch to the police of America and, in Boston, we had the spectacle of public servants breaking their solemn oath of office and deserting the community in favor of a class. Fortunately the Governor of Massachusetts is an American, and by his firmness, courage, and good sense, he turned the strike of the Boston police into a means of education for the nation. Aside from these outstanding examples of the reckless misuse of power on the part of employees, the whole country is disturbed by more than two thousand strikes in every section and in every class of industry. And all the while that men are clamoring everywhere for more money, they are doing less and poorer work. These things

have set the nation to thinking; and while it has not thought its way through to a final and complete decision upon all the matters at issue, it has declared itself in unmistakable terms upon certain fundamentals.

The American people will not turn their government over to the control of any class or interest to be administered for and by that class or interest. And this is what they believe labor really demanded at the present time.

They are coming to believe that organized labor is trying to take a shortcut by way of revolution, to the accomplishment of its purposes. They are in sympathy with the struggle of every individual to better his condition by all lawful means with or without the aid of organization. But they abhor the Russian ideas of any class being allowed to seize the machinery of government and use it for the wholesale, immediate, and unearned benefit of that class. This is a get-rich-quick scheme that won't work here. They believe, moreover, in the principles of true democracy which make government the expression and organ of all the people and guarantee equal rights but not unequal rights to every citizen. From now on they are determined that employer and employee will have to stand before the law on the same level, and the whole people through the processes of law and order will decide which is a just return to each, rather than to have it decided by the more exciting but less efficient manner of the Kilkenny Cats.

There is such a thing as an American Nation. There is such an ideal of life as Americanism. The alien, no matter who brought him here or by whose fault he still remains an alien, will either have to obey the laws or go back whence he came. After this, no one but Americans will be put on guard. The millions of young citizens who offered their lives to save American democracy from the Germans will not now stand by and see the Bolshevik, whether imported or homegrown, assassinate America by internal revolution.

One of the steps to be taken by the nation in its own defense will probably be to demand that all labor unions possessing and exercising the power to reduce industrial production will have to become incorporated under Federal charter.

In other words there must be from now on only one instrument of social adjustment and control in our country. That is representative majority government guided by an enlightened public opinion and using only the forces of law in the exercise of its sovereign power.

## Today

I've shut the door on yesterday,—

It's sorrows and mistakes;

I've locked within its gloomy walls

Past failures and heartaches.

And now I throw the key away

To seek another room,

And furnish it with hope and smiles,

And every spring-time bloom.

No thought shall enter this abode:

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And Envy, Malice, and Distrust

Shall never entrance gain.

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And thrown the key away,—

Tomorrow holds no fears for me,

Since I have found today.

—Vivian Yeiser Laramore.

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## On Guard at Washington

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE

THE joint efforts of President Wilson and President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor failed to stop the steel strike which the radical labor leaders have been inciting for more than a year. President Gompers told the Senate Committee on Education and Labor of the work which he and President Wilson had done, and went into detail concerning the pressure brought to bear from the White House, as well as from the President's office of the American Federation of Labor. But the radical leaders had done their work too well.

President Gompers said that he found the men of the steel unions had passed beyond control of their leaders, so that nothing was left to do but allow them to strike without waiting for the President's labor conference.

The Senatorial investigation of the strike brought into the limelight the junior Senator from Iowa, William Squire Kenyon of Fort Dodge. Senator Kenyon introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Education and Labor, of which he is chairman, to investigate the causes and the purposes of the strike. Senator Kenyon admitted frankly that he expected little legislation to come out of the investigation. He hoped that the publicity the hearings would receive would halt the conflict. "I introduce the resolution," he told the Senate, "because of the third party to every strike, the party that is not represented, and that is the public. This strike seems to be the commencement of trouble. Industry is in rather a ticklish situation in this country, and it needs every kind of steadying force. With these facts before the people, as there are now nearly 300,000 men on strike in an industry that reaches into every part of our industrial life and touches every family in the country, it seems to me that the Congress can not sit idly by and do nothing whatever in the matter."

### A "Pauper's Pittance!"

Chairman John Fitzpatrick of the steel workers' union, which started the big strike, put a new doctrine at the Senate inquiry which has caused considerable discussion. He branded a wage rate of forty cents an hour as a "pauper's pittance." He told the Committee that some of the unskilled laborers receive "as low as forty cents an hour." This, he insisted, placed them "below the pauper line and gave them less of the necessities of life than were given paupers by the charity of the State." Several million of our citizens will disagree vigorously with the doctrine, because there are hundreds of thousands of Americans who are trying to raise families on less than that.

### The Country Banker at Washington

The country banker has come into his own in Washington. The newest member of the Federal Reserve Board is a country banker from the ground up. Only a few years ago Henry A. Moehlenpah did his work in his shirtsleeves as the cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Clinton, Wis. A Clinton dentist was the president of the bank "to give it tone." Now Mr. Moehlenpah is president. He has been fighting the fight of the country bankers for many years. It was this fight that made him the president of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association in 1913. Then he transferred his battle for

the rights of the country banker to the American Bankers' Association, and for four years was a member of the executive council of the State Bank section of the American Bankers' Association.

### Is Uncle Sam a Profiteer?

There is a new entry in the race for the world's meanest of men. We will not try to identify him. But Mr. Burleson ought to be able to put his finger on him. We will merely tell what he does. Every mail that comes from Europe brings with it a toll of letters pleading for help for the starving peoples of those war-torn countries. Millions of them have relatives in the United States. And to these relatives they plead for help. Here is a poor woman in the hunger-ridden streets of Naples who appeals to her more prosperous daughter in the luxurious streets of New York. The daughter has a \$10 bill which she is willing to send to that poor mother. So she takes it around to Uncle Sam and buys an international postal money order for it. Uncle Sam is a wonderful institution for her. Banks might defraud her, she thinks, but Uncle Sam will protect her. And Uncle Sam, under the orders of Mr. Burleson's meanest of men, gives her a money order to be sent to her mother, entitling the latter to \$1.50 lire. If she had gone to a bank she would have received an order for 97.20 lire. So that poor mother over in Italy is defrauded of half her dues. The explanation of the postoffice officials is that it never changes its exchange rates, and that it must observe the rates that prevailed before the war. That pretense would be absurd, even if it were not downright fraud. We suggested some months ago that if the special delivery service of the postoffice department were in private hands, a fraud order would long ago have been issued against it. But that was a picayunish affair compared to the gouging of poor women out of their money by the false pretense of international postal money orders. And if Mr. Burleson feels some compunction about issuing a fraud order against his department, he might at least post a warning at the postoffice money order windows warning possible patrons that they will be swindled. Certainly the postoffice patrons are entitled to know that by going to a reputable bank they can save from a third to one-half of their money. And the worst of it is that it is the unsuspecting poor who are being robbed—and their poorer dependents in stricken Europe.

People generally do not understand just what the present low exchange value of foreign money means. In normal times, a British pound is worth in this country about \$4.86 and a French franc about 19 cents. Now the pound sterling is quoted at about \$4.44 and the franc at 8.23 cents. Formerly if a woman in the United States wanted to send a draft for £20 (or about \$100) to a needy relative abroad, she would justly have been charged about \$97.20. But at the current rate of exchange she should pay only about \$80.28. A bank or an express company would let her have a draft for the latter sum. But Uncle Sam exacts of her nearly \$17 more. Similarly, for a draft for 500 francs there was properly once required about \$95; now the cost should be only \$41.15, or nearly \$49 less. Uncle Sam, however, demands the pre-war price and inexcusably takes that \$49 from the payer's pocket. What is the explanation of this rank profiteering? Red tape!

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OF LESLIE'S WEEKLY, published WEEKLY, at NEW YORK, N. Y., for October 1, 1919, State of NEW YORK, County of NEW YORK.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared John A. Schleicher, who, having been duly sworn according to law, depose and says that he is the Editor of LESLIE'S, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24th, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit: 1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and the business manager are: Publisher, Leslie-Judge Co., 225-5th Ave., New York, N. Y.; Editor, John A. Schleicher, 225-5th Ave., New York, N. Y.; Man. Ed., Sidney R. Cook, 225-5th Ave., New York, N. Y.; Bus. Man., Reuben P. Schleicher, 225-5th Ave., New York, N. Y. 2. That the owner is, and stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock are: Owner, Leslie-Judge Co., 225-5th Ave., New York, N. Y.; stockholders: John A. Schleicher, 225-5th Ave., New York, N. Y.; Anthony N. Brady Estate, 54 Wall St., New York, N. Y. 3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: John A. Schleicher, 225-5th Ave., New York, N. Y.; Mary Peckham Schleicher, 710 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.; Reuben P. Schleicher, 225-5th Ave., New York, N. Y.; City Real Estate Co., 170 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Anthony N. Brady Estate, 54 Wall St., New York, N. Y. 4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, contain not only the full and complete list of the persons owning or holding such securities, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities thus stated by him. John A. Schleicher, Notary Public, Queens County, No. 962. Certificate filed in New York County No. 174. New York County Register's No. 1254. Commission Expires March 30th, 1921.

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## Readers' Guide and Study Outlines

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

**Weekly Suggestion.** Some interesting lessons in political geography are suggested by the pictures on p. 613. An opportunity is afforded of calling attention to some of the far-reaching map modifications in European boundaries which have taken place. A review of the early relations between Austria and her neighbors might be of interest. Important points in our own history are suggested by the pictures on pp. 617-618. The relation of the Indian to the opening up and development of the new world and his part in the making of the country are called to mind in connection with p. 615. An interesting problem would be to look up the number of races living within the British Empire over whom the young prince may rule at some time.

**Pictorial Digest of the World's News,** pp. 611-612. Who is the most interesting of the people appearing here this week? Why? What different countries do they represent? What important event centers about each? How much power or influence does each wield in the world today? Which one's position in the world would attract you most? Why? Are any of these people "old acquaintances"? Explain. Which, if any, of the events connected with these pictures should especially concern you? Why? Which do you regard as the most significant and why? How large should you judge Saint Mary's Canal to be from the picture? How does it compare in size with the other canals in this country? What is a "lock"? How important is it in canal construction? What will it mean to this particular canal? Are canals used to any great extent today in this country? Has anything been done to extend canals or improve them? When were the greater part of our canals built? Are there any near your home? To what extent are they used? Could they be used to greater advantage than is now the case? What is likely to be the future of canals in this country? The statement is made that this canal carries the "largest water-borne traffic of all the artificial waterways of the world." Prove this by comparing in some graphic fashion the traffic of these different waterways. (Consult an encyclopedia and represent the traffic by graphs or a series of squares.)

**Austria Bows before the Allies,** p. 613. Who are the principal people concerned in the signing of this treaty? Explain the part taken by each, noting its importance. What did we have to do with it? Where was it signed? Were any other treaties signed here? How has this building figured in history? Who were apparently most interested in the signing of this treaty and why? Point out just what it meant to them? What do we mean by Austria on the map? What did Austria mean in 1914? What terms does this treaty impose upon her? How important a part did Austria play in the war? What had she expected to get out of it if Germany had won? What were her reasons for seeking peace? Were they the same as Germany's?

**The Prince Becomes an Indian Chief,** p. 615. Locate the scene of this ceremony on the map. Would you expect to find many Indians in this

region? How many? How do the Indians here compare in number and importance with those left in the United States? Are they closely related to our Indian tribes? Look up the original distribution of Indian tribes in North America and note the various groups. What groups would be represented here? What do these pictures tell us of Indian costumes? Of Indian ceremonies? Of their mode of life? What has the Indian meant to the white man? Is he in any sense indebted to him? How wild and unsettled is this part of North America today?

**France Pays Tribute to American Aid,** p. 617. Where did this ceremony take place? Why was this place selected? Who were the principal people present? Was it regarded as an important event? Why? How important do you regard it? Could you compare it to any earlier event in history? Has any effort ever been made in the past to mark in this way relations between nations? Have we ever done anything of this sort? Have any steps been taken since the close of the war to mark in any definite way the friendship of the allies for each other? Are such steps likely to mean much for world progress? Why?

**"Mosby's Raiders" Hold a Reunion,** p. 618. How long ago did the events which these men are recalling take place? What is meant by a "raider"? Could what these men did be compared with the raids with which we have become familiar in recent years? Why? How large a body do these men represent? From what section of the country did they come? How important a part did they play? (Consult Rhodes' History of the United States for an account of their activities. If this is not available some detailed history of the Civil war.)

**Carranza's Soldiers Parade in Mexico City,** p. 614. (Note Cover also.) How do these soldiers compare in appearance and equipment with those pictured on the cover? How important a part does the soldier play in Mexico today? How did Carranza become president? Which of the two pictures best represents Mexico as we know it? Are there many sights like this (p. 614) in Mexico? Has Mexico many large cities? Would you expect them to be like our American cities? Does the Mexican who lives in the city resemble the Mexican pictured on the cover? How large a part of the population of Mexico live in cities? What are their principal occupations?

**An American Woman Captain in Syria,** p. 616. What is meant by Syria? To whom does it belong? Has the war made any difference with the possession of this part of the world? By what people are such costumes worn? Who were responsible for the "beautiful antique door" shown in the picture? Have you ever seen anything of this sort? Do you consider it remarkable? Why? Has America ever been interested in this part of the world? Have people from here ever come to our shores to live? What American idea has this woman brought there? What does this indicate with reference to conditions there?

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## Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



**RICHARD S. HAWES**  
Senior vice-president of the First National Bank in St. Louis, the largest financial institution west of the Mississippi River, who was elected President of the American Bankers' Association, at the recent convention in St. Louis. He takes a keen interest in whatever may benefit his city.



**C. W. PATTERSON**  
Who was lately chosen as president of Austin-Nichols, prominent wholesale grocers of New York. Mr. Patterson began his career as a grocery clerk, and developed with conspicuous success the grocery and canned food department of Wilson & Co., the well known Chicago packers.



**DAVIS ELKINS**  
Former United States Senator from West Virginia, who is vice-president of a Washington bank as well as president of a bank in his own town, Morgantown, W. Va. He served both in the Spanish-American and the world wars, in the latter as Major, and his record was a fine one.

**NOTICE.**—Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answer to inquiries on financial questions, and in emergencies, to answers by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of *LESLIE'S* in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be included. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Full name and exact street address, or number of postoffice box, should always be given. Anonymous communications will not be answered. The privileges of this department are not extended to members of clubs who are not individual subscribers.

THE American is a born optimist. He does not carry an umbrella until it rains. If there are clouds in the sky, he believes they will clear up. This splendid spirit of optimism is healthful and strengthening. The pessimist never makes a success of anything he undertakes. The optimist makes mistakes, he knows it and is willing to pay for them.

The persistent strength of the stock market is due to our optimism. We know that the world is in a state of unrest. We see before our eyes evidences that the high cost of living is largely due to the high cost of labor, and that labor has taken the bit between its teeth and is running away with the situation, like a team of wild horses.

The condition of England is unparalleled. Lloyd George yielded inch by inch to the demands of labor, until finally his compromises led to a demand for his absolute surrender. Then conservative British leaders called a halt and determined to fight the issue out, regardless of consequences.

In this country thanks to the general higher standing of our working masses, and their much better education, conservative influences have been exercised from the outset to hold in check the radical forces of the Bolshevik and I. W. W. type.

The greatest mistake the American Federation of Labor ever made was in entrusting the leadership of the steel strike to an acknowledged I. W. W. of the anarchistic type of Foster. He was a newspaper reporter and became saturated with Socialistic notions. Now he seeks notoriety and publicity, and is eager to replace the conservative element led by Gompers and to substitute the I. W. W. methods for the calmer methods of the American Federation of Labor, had as these have been sometimes in spots.

At last our legislators at Washington and in State capitals have awakened to the gravity of the situation, and to the fact that public opinion overwhelmingly favors peaceful methods of settling strikes and the right of labor to work or play, as it may see fit, regardless of the dictates of any boss or any organization.

The fact that Alabama has passed a law making strikes a misdemeanor means much. It comes with news of the utter failure of the strike of the iron workers in the Tennessee Iron and Coal Company's splendid plants at Birmingham.

There is no question that many industries in the strike-ridden North are turning toward the South, in the belief that that section offers a better field for industrial development and for freedom from labor troubles than any other part of the Union. Assurances to this effect would send many of the industries of the North, including the printing and publishing business, to the larger cities in the Southern States. These ought to begin to make a bid for this work, as Chicago and Cincinnati promptly did. With their cheaper labor, milder climate, and splendid transportation facilities by rail and water, the leading cities of the South offer the finest opportunities for our great industries that can be found anywhere in the world.

But the labor situation is not the only cloud in the sky. We have been badly entangled, unfortunately, in the mix-up in Europe and Asia that has followed this great war. Everybody realizes that the League treaty cannot in its present form be passed by Congress, and that there must be a compromise. The President and Congress are both blamable for the delay in reaching this conclusion. The quicker it is reached the better it will be for all concerned. It must come eventually. Why not now?

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UNDER THIS HEADING

## "Free Booklets for Investors"

on page 637 you will find a descriptive list of booklets and circulars of information which will be of great value in arranging your investments to produce maximum yield with safety. A number of them are prepared especially for the smaller investor and the 'beginner in investing.'



A factor of large moment is also found in the deplorable condition of the traction companies and other public utilities in some of our greatest cities. Take the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, for instance. It has been giving expensive long hauls at the uniform fare of five cents, with transfers. With the increased cost of coal, labor and of everything connected with its operation, it became absolutely necessary to increase fares, but the public insisted on the retention of the nickel. Now the entire system will have to be disintegrated into 15 or 20 different lines as they formerly existed, and the "dear public" will have to pay separate fares, so that where one could travel for 5 cents heretofore, it will cost 15 or 20 cents to make the trip.

Trolley lines have added enormously to the value of suburban real estate because of quick transportation at low rates from cities to outlying districts. If fares are to be increased severalfold, the effect on suburban real estate must be depressing. If the public had yielded to the demand for a slight increase over the nickel fare on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, no one would have suffered, and the situation would have been relieved. The same condition exists in Manhattan and in a large number of other communities, and unfortunately, the newspapers, in their zeal to muckrake the corporations, have not fairly represented the situation.

The most informative statement of "What is wrong with the Electric Railways" will be found in a monograph just published by the Irving National Bank, of New York, for free distribution. I wish every reader might write to Mr. Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the Board of the Irving National Bank, Woolworth Building, New York, for a copy. It is only necessary to refer to one illuminating fact to emphasize what I have said and that is, as Mr. Pierson points out, that on April 29th of this year, the electric railways of the United States had a total trackage of 44,800 miles and of these 5,897 miles were in the hands of receivers. The value of the securities of prominent electric railroad companies has depreciated more than one half, and 8 companies having 257 miles of single track have been abandoned.

We have been enjoying extraordinary prosperity for the past few years, and this bids fair to continue as long as crops are good, and the world eager to buy them at prevailing high prices. Under this tremendous stimulus, earnings of some of the corporations have risen far beyond the normal plane, and on this showing their securities, especially preferred stocks, have had a heavy advance.

It must be clear to every intelligent and experienced observer that this condition cannot last. Some predict that we shall have it for another year, and some for three or more years to come. Much depends on whether the distressed countries of Europe are able to finance their requirements. If we help them to do so, our prosperity for several years more may be secure, but it must never be forgotten that we are on the eve of a presidential year, which is always a year of uncertainty. If it should turn out to be a year of deep disappointment the effect upon the stock market would be depressing.

The one class of securities that has been neglected is the railways. There are indications that the moment that Congress shows a disposition to solve the railway problem, a buying movement in railway stock will be started.

W. KANSAS CITY, Mo.: The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America has issued \$10,000,000 of capital stock (par \$100). The company paid 2% in August, 1912, 5% in August, 1918, and 5% in July, 1919. Its outlook has improved owing to increased earnings and the purchase of a large interest by the General Electric Co. The stock is still more of a speculation than an investment. Willys Corporation pfd. is strictly in the investment class. A well seasoned security would have the preference.

V. ANDERSON, S. C.: Under Government control Penn. R. R. has not made a very good showing of earnings. If proper treatment is accorded the railroads by Congress, and the system returned to its holders in good condition, prospects for stockholders will be brighter. Seaboard Airline pays no dividends on either stock, and its earnings are far from encouraging. It is a long pull.

J. DENISON, IOWA: Eventually, it is believed St. Paul stocks must recover. This may take time. If the oil discoveries on the company's holdings or along its lines prove valuable, they will help the stock. If you wish an immediate exchange into securities making a return, you might purchase St. Paul 4 1/2's or Rock Island 6's pfd. Attractive securities which would not require much additional outlay in making an exchange are Westinghouse common and pfd., each paying 8% on par (\$50) and quoted respectively at \$54 and \$60; K. C. Southern pfd., paying \$4 and selling around \$50.

E. NEW LONDON, OHIO: Cities Service pfd. is one of the most stable of the pfd. stocks and is well seasoned. Cities Service bankers' shares represent a splitting up of the common shares, each bankers' share being of one-tenth of a common share. The common pays good dividends, and the bankers' shares receive their due proportion. Firestone Rubber pfd. is an excellent business man's investment.

B. NEW YORK, N. Y.: As National Transit is in the S. O. group, and is paying 24% on par (\$12.50), \$2 a year, or 10% on market value (\$25), it does not seem too high. The amount of capital stock is \$6,362,500, and on December 31 last the surplus was \$4,275,446 or about two-thirds of the capitalization. National Transit is far preferable to Continental Oil Shale, Mining & Refining, a 25c stock offered at 5c. Continental's prospectus shows that operations have not been prosecuted very far, and that the future is uncertain. The stock is a mere gamble.

H. ANCHORAGE, ALASKA: It seems well to exchange Aetna Explosives at present price (\$11) for C. F. & I. or C. C. O. & S. L. Common, each at \$40. If you can get them at that price, C. F. & I. is a dividend-payer. The railway stock pays nothing as yet, but is a good speculation. American Car & Foundry pays 12% and renders a big yield even at present price. At \$120 it would be still more attractive. California Packing, National Lead and Ajax Rubber are dividend-payers, but should not be bought on margin unless after a distinct reaction. United Retail Stores has had a considerable advance, and may still have speculative possibilities. The tobacco stocks are noted for fluctuations. If you buy this issue on margin, make the margin ample. United Fruit paying 10% would be a fair business man's investment at \$150, but it is selling high enough for present dividend.

J. EBERSBURG, PA.: If the upward move in Government bonds is to continue until war is reached, purchase of the lowest-priced ones would bring the greatest profit. A steady rise to 100 would make negligible any question of taxation. But there is no certainty that the advance is to go that far. If you put \$5,000 in Liberty bonds, you will have made a safe investment, if not an immediate profitable speculation.

H. FRANKLIN, PA.: The date of issue of Union Tank Car Co.'s new stock has not yet been determined, but it will probably be offered at par, and stockholders will be given the first chance to subscribe.

H. SYRACUSE, N. Y.: The New York Blossburg Coal Co. appears to have valuable property, but what profit will result from operating it can not be foreseen. The pfd. stock is a speculation, and the company realizes the uncertainty of the future by offering a bonus of 50% of common.

S. AKRON, OHIO: Anglo-American Oil and Gasden & Co. are the best in your list of oil stocks. Anglo-American is in the S. O. group and prosperous. Gasden has valuable properties and a future. Texas Producing & Refining does not appear to be paying dividends and is a speculation. Oklahoma Prod. & Ref. pays as high a dividend as Gasden, but is less attractive.

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First mortgage bonds bearing 6 1/2 per cent, based on Seattle apartment houses, in units of \$250 to \$1,000, may be had of the Title Trust Co., 722 Second Ave., Seattle, Washington. Correspondence invited.

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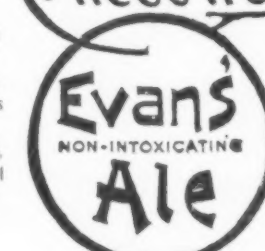
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225 Fifth Avenue, New York

## TOTAL VOTE TO OCTOBER 1

GENERAL WOOD, 1042; change from Wilson, 126.  
PRESIDENT WILSON, 411; change from Hughes, 45.  
CHARLES E. HUGHES, 211; change from Wilson, 21.  
SENATOR JOHNSON, Calif., 345; change from Wilson, 94.  
WILLIAM H. TAFT, 99; change from Wilson, 42.  
SENATOR BORAH, Idaho, 59; change from Wilson, 12.  
WILLIAM C. McADOO, 70; change from Wilson, 48.  
GOVERNOR LOWDEN, Illinois, 93; change from Wilson, 15.  
SENATOR HARDING, Ohio, 57; change from Wilson, 11.  
GENERAL PERSHING, 35; change from Wilson, 11.  
SENATOR SUTHERLAND, West Va., 111; change from Wilson, 23.  
SENATOR LODGE, Mass., 31; change from Wilson, 9.  
EUGENE V. DEBS, 57; change from Wilson, 22.  
GOVERNOR COX, Ohio, 61; change from Wilson, 51.  
MAYOR OLE HANSON, Seattle, 264; change from Wilson, 60.  
Scattering votes for 53 others, 231, including all candidates receiving less than 20 votes each.

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